Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1866.

THE NEWS.

Thirty buildings were destroyed by fire at Minneapolis, Minn., Friday night. Loss $100,000.

The details connected with the great Canadian Fenian scare will be found at length in our dispatches.

In the Wisconsin House of Representatives, on Saturday, the bill to restore the death penalty for murder, was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 34 to 24.

The freight depot and elevator of the New York Central Railroad, at Buffalo, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning, together with a large number of loaded cars, freight, and 400,000 bushels of grain. Loss about $1,000,000.

The Six Nation (Iroquois) Indians, located in a colony on the Ottawa River, under a descendant of the famous chief Brant, have tendered the services of 1,500 of their braves, to fight the invading Fenians. The Iroquois are inherent enemies of the United States.

St. Patrick's day was very generally celebrated in the cities throughout the Northern States, but evidently with no high degree of enthusiasm, or by very large numbers. The weather in this city was exceedingly cold, but the clear blue sky, and vitalizing atmosphere called out a large number of spectators, but only a small procession. The Fenians made a very creditable display.

Rumor says an order was sent to England, five weeks ago, for ten thousand British regulars to come to Canada, to protect that Province against the Fenians. They are to be landed at Halifax, and march thence to New Brunswick, where the more vulnerable point is said to be. Sir Frederick Bruce has ordered the West Indian squadron to sail immediately for Halifax.

A letter-writer from Charleston, whose position is such as to give weight to his statement, says men are appointed to office as a recompense for services in the late Confederate army. No man can be put on the police of that city who has not served in the rebel army. What kind of loyalty is to be expected where the price of office preferment is treason?

A correspondence between William A. Graham, United States Senator elect from North Carolina, and Senator Fessenden, wherein the former asked permission for the Southern delegations to appear before the Reconstruction Committee to cross-examine any witnesses who might testify as to the condition of the Southern States, will be found in our despatches.

The Dublin papers say the police have reliable information as to the whereabouts of Stevens. Two of the men in custody are said to have become informers and we are assured that the Head Centre has been tracked from place to place, and that his escape has now been reduced almost to an impossibility. That he is in Ireland there cannot be the slightest doubt, and that he is, or until very lately was in the neighborhood of the capital is very generally believed.

The Davenport *Gazette* says that there is now a bright prospect of still another railroad line from Davenport to the East by way of the Coal Valley road to Galva, Ill., and thence eastward by way of Peoria, Logansport, and so on. Only twenty-eight miles of road have to be built to finish this line, and as the Pennsylvania Central Railroad is mentioned as having taken an interest in the completion of the job, it is fair to presume that something will come out of it.

According to the Will county *Independent* Hon. Charles E. Boyer, of Lockport in this State, met with quite a heavy loss on Sunday afternoon, the 4th instant. Mr. Boyer had a package containing $4,300 lying in his safe at the Canal office, and had been there during the afternoon until about [illegible] o'clock, when he left, locking, as he supposed, the safe and the office door. During his absence a sneak thief stole the money and locked the premises so strongly as to give himself a good start before the loser could penetrate to a full conviction of his loss. No arrests.

A very singular termination has just been reached in a St. Louis Court in a case where a Mrs. Kerrigan, having been injured by being run over by a car of the St. Louis Railroad Company, and dying of her injuries, her husband sued the company, claiming a large amount of damages for the loss of his better half. During the progress of the trial in Judge Moody's Court, on Saturday, it was proved that at the time of her death Mrs. Kerrigan had a husband besides the plaintiff—that, in fact, the plaintiff was not her legal husband, and therefore not entitled to damages for her loss. Verdict for the defendant.

The Great Atlantic Southwestern road, starting at Springfield, Missouri, and landing on the Gulf, is showing some evidence of vitality, while the Southern Pacific is being put upon its feet again. This road is proposed to be constructed across the Texas State line, between Shreveport and Marshall to El Paso, a distance of eight hundred miles. There it will connect with the California Southern Pacific Railroad. Texas has made grants of ten thousand acres of land, in alternate sections, for every mile of railroad completed in her borders. The grant to the Southern Pacific Railroad will be about eight millions of acres.

The San Franciscans are startled by a project of a clique of speculators and legislators to construct a new water front to their city, an appropriation of five or six thousand acres of water to be filled up and filled in by the operators, if the scheme passes the Legislature. The *Alta* says, if this is done, many present owners of valuable water fronts will find their lots far inland, a loss of millions of dollars to the best business portion of the city. The project recently came very near slipping through the Senate, in the guise of an innocent [illegible] passed by the Assembly, to remit certain [illegible] by purchasers of swamp lands.

The Albany Legislative mill has been kept busy this winter. A letter writer of the 10th says that in the Senate 398 bills have been introduced, and in the lower House between 900 and 1,000. In the Assembly, on the 10th, nearly 30 bills were hurried to the Speaker's desk, and referred to appropriate committees. This pressure suggests to Senator Folger a source of State revenue in a tax on such bills. With a view to protect the virtue of legislators, Mr. Pomeroy has introduced a bill providing that any person offering a bribe to any officer of the State, for the purpose of gaining his influence in any measure, may be punished by a fine not to exceed $5,000, or ten years imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

On Sunday evening a young man from Aurora, who was confined in jail at Geneva, Kane county, on a charge of burning a barn belonging to Mr. Angel, of Aurora, committed suicide in a singular manner. Removing the bedding from his bedstead, he managed to insert his head between the cross bars of the bedstead, then rolling over, produced strangulation, or dislocation of the neck, and he was found dead. He was considered to be temporarily deranged. He had previously attempted to strangle himself with his suspenders, but was discovered in time to release him. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had been employed at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Car Works, at Aurora.

The recent report of the Quartermaster General of Missouri, Col. Case, shows the total amount of money disbursed by his department during the war for supplies and services of all kinds, to be eight hundred and seventy-four thousand, one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and twenty cents. The whole expense of the war in Missouri was one million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand [illegible] dollars and sixty-seven cents, [illegible] disturbances in certain sections, [illegible] is beginning to see her sails fill with a [illegible] prosperity. Returns received at the General Land Office exhibit, during the month of February, entries of 22,500 acres were entered at the Boonville, Missouri, Land Office for actual settlement under the homestead law, besides several thousand acres located with bounty land warrants.

The gas question is one that cannot have too much light upon it. The people of St. Paul [illegible] because the authorities will not pay [illegible] gas bill. In Milwaukee the gas [illegible] to be made a party issue at the polls. [illegible] Post Office building at Washington [illegible] "hand lamps," through disgust at a further [illegible] (as yours has always done, reader) to [illegible] of attempts at economy. In Buffalo [illegible] declined to contract with the owners of the [illegible] gas wells for the supply, and the Gas Company bought it. The latter are now delivering it is [illegible] at the old rate, *four dollars* per 1,000 [illegible]. The owners of the wells wanted more for their [illegible] the owners of the Gas Company refused [illegible] for the avowed reason that they could manufacture [illegible] for about one dollar per 1,000 feet. Great [illegible] mystery of gas.

Within the past week two interesting committees have reached Washington from Louisiana, [illegible] to make a favorable impression upon the [illegible] respecting affairs in that State. Each of [illegible] committees represented intense Copperhead [illegible] influence, but had different objects to [illegible]. One of them consisted of three members of the Louisiana Legislature, and some, ostensibly to present the President the "loyalty" [illegible] of that body, and counteract some of the [illegible] of Governor Wells. All were officers [illegible] the Rebel Government. Dr. Cottman of [illegible] came in the interest of Gov. Wells, [illegible] opposition to these Committees. Both sides [illegible] in urging the justice of their respective [illegible]. In the meanwhile the Senate is [illegible] a sharp eye on all appointments for Louisiana, evidently determined that the recommendations of loyal men shall be respected, and that in the language of the President, "Rebels shall be [illegible] to take back seats."

From the Rio Grande, through a letter to the N. O. *Times*, comes a singular story of a Lieutenant S., no other name given, who has been doing a thriving business in the ordnance line, selling United States cavalry equipments, field ammunition and army stores by the boat load, to the Imperialists over the Mexican line. *Facts* ascertained, [illegible] a series of swindles carried forward through [illegible] months. It extended through the range of [illegible] constituting ordnance property. In one [illegible] 60,000 round of fixed ammunition were [illegible] to be gotten across the river, but from [illegible] 15,000 rounds were successfully [illegible]. The knavish officer, it seems, [illegible] living fast, and being hopelessly in arrears [illegible], then intended going into the Mexican service for some time, as shown by positive evidence, and has the Imperial side as parties to these [illegible] more ready paid than the [illegible]. On this discovery, he escaped [illegible] which followed, but cutting open [illegible] of his hut, and under cover of darkness, [illegible] the chain of sentinels, reached the [illegible] which he swam at a point above Brownsville, [illegible] refuge in Matamoras. Other arrests of [illegible] followed, but names seem to [illegible] with at present.

The following letter is published in a [illegible] to the Chicago *Times* from [illegible], as the President's reply to a reported article, which stated that the [illegible] to buy off certain persons [illegible] would'n't win:

CHICAGO, January 29, 1866.

[illegible] of my friends in the New York [illegible] me to be Collector of [illegible] to have that office, and [illegible] directly to you. I have [illegible] New York city for nearly 20 years, [illegible] when I came here, on leaving [illegible]. I know New York, its [illegible] politicians; but by reason of my [illegible] War Department I have been [illegible] from all identification with [illegible] or personal controversies by [illegible] has been much divided. [illegible] is no person of any prominence [illegible] appointment would give [illegible] than mine. [illegible] to understand the idea, or [illegible] concerning my capacity to [illegible] is no one who can judge [illegible] Mr. Stanton. Let me add that [illegible] that I could perform the [illegible] to me, to the advantage [illegible].

[illegible] respect, your faithful servant,

CHARLES A. DANA.

THE FENIANS.

The Latest Intelligence from the Seat of the Great Scare.

QUIET REIGNS IN EVERY DIRECTION.

A Soldierly Demonstration in Alexandria.

REBEL SYMPATHIZERS TAKEN DOWN.

The Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Important Correspondence Between Hon. W. A. Graham and Senator Fessenden.

NEW AND FATAL DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

Destructive Fires at Buffalo and Minneapolis.

Stevens, the Head Centre Fugitive, in a Close Corner.

THE FENIANS.

St. Patrick's Day at Toronto—St. Patrick's Society did not Turn Out—The Hibernian Society—Speech of Mike Murphy—The Orangemen—Bishop Lynch—The Situation in the Provinces—No Prospects of a Row—Despatches from all Points.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TORONTO, March 17.

The Fenian prospect of taking Canada on St. Patrick's Day has been thus far a hallucination and a fraud. The St. Patrick's Society here determined not to turn out, for fear of a disturbance. The Hibernian Benevolent Society, however, did turn out 619 men—a sorry, sickly crew. After their melancholy pilgrimage had come to a lugubrious termination, they held a heavy meeting. Mike Murphy, President of the Society, made them a diluted speech. He said they felt deeply for Ireland's wrongs, but that they had no wish to have any change or improvement in the Canadian Government, which was as good as they could desire. He regretted that the impression had got abroad that they were not good loyal Canadian subjects, but he did not make any enthusiastic profession of loyalty to Queen Victoria. Finally he called upon his audience, which in the cold had dwindled down to a corporal's guard, for cheers for O'Mahoney and James Stephens, the man that the English couldn't catch.

Every preparation was made here to resist anything like an attempt either at invasion or rebellion. The volunteers, a fine body of men, well drilled and disciplined, and commanded by Gen. Napier, of the regular British army, were constantly under guard at the drill shed. They numbered about 1,600 men, and presented an excellent appearance. In addition to these, however, there was a still stronger force ready to resist any attempt at a rising.

In this part of the country the matter assumes a singular form, and the question is not the liberation of Ireland, but one of sectarian feeling. The Orangemen are, one and all, bitterly antagonistic to the Fenian movement. In Toronto there are twenty-two Orange lodges, and this morning in each of these lodges the members were secretly assembled, armed, numbering in all some three thousand men, ready and eager for service. The pledge had been given, however, that the street procession should not be interfered with, provided they displayed no disloyal mottoes or banners, and made no military demonstration; and this pledge was honestly kept.

It is said that a green flag with some very treasonable emblem, was to have been displayed in the procession, but it was deemed most prudent to keep it hidden. One volunteer to-day was so savage in his threats of firing into the procession, that he had to be put under arrest.

Bishop Lynch, in his morning service at the Cathedral, warned the faithful against any rebellious effort, and spoke very strongly against the men endeavoring to create the present great public disturbance.

Public feeling here seems unitedly anti-Fenian among all respectable people. Some Irishmen feel that they have every civil and religious tolerance under the present Canadian government which they desire, and fully as much as is for the good of their neighbors. Therefore, they are opposed to any disturbance. Of course there is a large amount of scare, and the whole Province is under arms, but in addition to the volunteer force it is asserted on good authority, that if there were an invasion, fifty thousand Orangemen would turn out armed, at three hours notice.

The *Globe* office is to-night receiving despatches from all parts of the Provinces, and up to midnight there is no prospect of a row anywhere. At Peterboro, a strongly Catholic locality, after some [illegible] the Catholics held a large meeting and resolved that in view of the threat of invasion from the neighboring States, by people claiming to be mainly their countrymen and co-religionists, they, as loyal British subjects, would regard the attempt to subvert the government under which they enjoy just laws and freedom of religion and education, as malicious and wicked, and pledged themselves to resist by force of arms any attempt at invasion.

At Quebec, St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in the quietest manner for many years, there being no procession, and not even the usual concert. At Port Hope, where there are many Catholics, there was a rumor of two schooners being seen with armed men coming from Oswego to attack that place, and there was great volunteering and preparation, but the armed men came not, and the day passed off quietly.

At Kingston there was a large but remarkably peaceful Irish procession, and some very good loyal speeches were made.

At Guelph and Sarnia there was much alarm last night over an anticipated raid, but there was no raid, likewise no procession, and the day passed off very quietly.

At Dunbar, an enthusiastic volunteering meeting was held, and a large militia force raised, but no celebration of the day of St. Patrick.

At Windsor there was no procession, and all was very quiet. It is understood that the people of Detroit propose, as a grand joke, firing cannon, sending up rockets and building fires to-night, opposite to Windsor, to get up a scare, but there is no news of it yet.

The Fenian meeting at Detroit was a failure. Only six hundred and seventy-eight men turned out, and they seemed ashamed of themselves, particularly when they were speechified to by two hackneyed Copperhead politicians.

At Niagara there were, last night, great fears of an invasion. All the military force was ordered out, and ammunition was served, but there was no invasion, and all was quiet to-day.

At Seaforth all was exceedingly quiet, and even a concert for the benefit of a Catholic church was postponed for fear of some excitement.

At St. Mary's the only celebration was by a small band, meandering through the streets and dismally playing "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

From two score of other points, in all directions, come similar telegrams, all talking of peace and quiet; none of any invasion or outbreak. The dreaded 17th of March is passed. There is no Irish republic established in Canada. The promises of pillage, rapine, and easy and safe murder in the Provinces have not been fulfilled, and Irish bonds ain't worth a cent. There is a threat of some secret invasion on the 22d inst., and the military are still on the alert.

Large Reinforcements Coming from England—The British Military Strength in Canada—Irish Demonstration in Montreal—Speeches of "His Excellency," Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and Others—Movements in New Brunswick—Threats from Detroit—Indians Offer their Services—&c., &c.

TORONTO, March 17.—It is reported that a United States revenue cutter is watching the Fenians, off Ogdensburgh.

Large reinforcements from England are expected shortly. Some regiments of cavalry are among them. At present, there are about ten thousand regulars in Canada, besides eleven thousand volunteers on duty. There are at least fifteen thousand fully armed militia ready to move at a moment's notice, and eighty thousand more could soon be made available. The Government has an immense number of officers of veterans, well drilled, to lead the militia.

There is a large number of volunteers at St. Johns, and they are daily increasing. There was some little excitement on the Western frontier last night, occasioned by noisy demonstrations in honor of St. Patrick. The troops were under arms all night, but all is quiet to-day.

MONTREAL, March 17.—This was a great day in Montreal. The Irish population turned out en masse, filling St. James street for several squares east and west of St. Lawrence Hall. The procession halted to pay their respects to His Excellency. Several national and loyal tunes were played, when His Excellency appeared at one of the windows of the hotel. This was the signal for tremendous cheers. His Excellency spoke as follows:

As the representative of your sovereign, I thank you for this exhibition of loyalty paid to me. I have every reason to believe that the sentiments of my fellow-countrymen in Canada towards myself are of a kindly description. [Cheers.] But, gentlemen, I do not treat this magnificent demonstration as any mark of personal respect to myself. I accept this demonstration as an evidence on your part of loyalty to your sovereign—[Enthusiastic cheers]—of attachment to the institutions of our land, and as a protest on your part against the principles of wicked men who would disgrace the name of Irishmen—[Cheers]—and desecrate the day of her patron Saint by a wanton attack on a peaceful, prosperous and happy country. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, the manner in which you have received these few observations convinces me that I do not misinterpret your feelings. As I accept your presence here to-day as an evidence of the existence of these sentiments among you, so I consider the position which the President of the St. Patrick's Society holds as the commander of one of the finest volunteer battalions in our country [enthusiastic cheers] proof that you will give to these principles no mere barren assent, but that you will be ready, if the necessity should arise (which God forbid!) to back your principles by your stout right arms. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

The procession then moved to the hay market, where the vast assemblage was addressed by Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Major Starnes, and the Presidents of the several Irish societies. The speeches were national and loyal, and from the manner in which the speakers were received there is no doubt as to the loyalty of the Irishmen of Montreal, or that they will not be foremost in the ranks to resist any invaders, come from whatever quarter they may.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., March 17.—Gov. Gordon yesterday sent a message to the New Brunswick legislature in which he said that, although the American Government had given satisfactory assurance that its agents would permit no raiding parties to cross into the Provinces, yet their vigilance might be eluded, therefore, some portion of the Provincial militia should be called out to protect the Province from insult. Money would be required to support the necessary force. The House of Assembly passed unanimously a resolution in reply to the message, placing the whole revenue of the Province at the disposal of the Governor for the purposes of defence. All military stations and warehouses in St. Johns are guarded by regular troops and volunteers.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The *World's* special Montreal despatch says the Government has just received a letter from an official in Windsor, C. W., stating that the Mayor of Detroit had informed him that he had caused an inquiry to be made into the extent of the Fenian movements in that city, and discovered that there was a likelihood of an attack from that point. The Government has also been notified that the American Government is sending troops to Buffalo to prevent any attack from that quarter.

The Six Nation Indians (Iroquois), colonized on the Ottawa River under a descendant of the famous [illegible] tendered the services of 1,500 of their braves [illegible].

An officer of the Royal Engineers states that orders were sent to England five weeks since for 10,000 soldiers to be landed at Halifax, who will march from thence to New Brunswick, where the vulnerable point is feared to be. These troops are expected in ten days, and on their arrival New Brunswick, it is considered, will be safe. The ships of war Ariadne and Pylades are even now in the Bay of Fundy.

Sir Frederick Bruce has ordered the West Indian squadron to sail immediately for Halifax with all the disposable troops in the West Indies.

The excitement here has very much abated. The Montrealers generally believe that the Roberts and Sweeney faction must give their supporters something for their money, but that the attack will be on the Upper Provinces and in New Brunswick, but not here or at Quebec. They deem it utter madness to attempt the capture of either of these cities. They are, however, actively arming, so that they may guard themselves thoroughly in the event of the troops and volunteers being needed elsewhere.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Among the contributions received at O'Mahoney's treasury yesterday, was one of $25,000 from circles in California. Sixty-five cases of rifles were yesterday delivered at various Fenian headquarters in this city.

A large and demonstrative anti-Fenian meeting was held last evening at Clinton Hall in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—There was a grand Fenian demonstration here last evening in honor of Gen. D. F. Mullen, chief of the military and naval affairs of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Fenian Demonstration at Detroit—Speeches, Procession, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, March 17.

The Fenians of this city have celebrated St. Patrick's Day by a grand celebration and mass meeting. At one o'clock about 1,200 Fenians assembled at Campus Martius, and formed a procession, marching through several of the main streets of the city, and returning again to the Campus Martius, where they were addressed by Gen. B. A. Morrow, Levi Bishop, J. Logan Chipman, and others. Both the American and Irish flags were carried in the procession, and much enthusiasm manifested.

A grand supper took place this evening at the Lodge Room of the Fenians. Delegations were present from a number of towns and cities in the interior of the State.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

BOSTON, March 17.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in this city was quiet and orderly. The procession embraced several volunteer military companies, the various Irish benevolent associations, and the Knights of St. Patrick. The latter were mounted. The Fenians did not turn out in a body.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in splendid style in this place. The procession was the largest ever witnessed here, and the numbers were swelled by delegations from the neighboring towns. A portion of the Fire Department and a number of civic societies also participated in the demonstration. The procession was fifteen minutes passing the office of the *Morning Herald*, en route to the Catholic Cathedral, where high mass was solemnized. A lecture was delivered in the Cathedral by Rev. Father Mignault, on Ireland and the Irish. The celebration concludes to-night with a grand banquet in Corinthian Hall, to which the city authorities are invited.

TORONTO, C. W., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day passed off here without any disturbance. The Hibernians walked in procession, and they made some attempt to cheer O'Mahoney, but little attention was paid to them.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—There has been no public demonstration here to-day in honor of Ireland's patron Saint, but services appropriate to the occasion were held in all the Roman Catholic churches of the city. The weather throughout the day has been clear, cold and windy.

NEW YORK, March 17.—It is a fine day. The Hibernians are assembling in great numbers for the procession, which will move at about one o'clock. The streets are thronged with anxious spectators. The utmost good order prevails. It is expected that over 40,000 Irishmen will move in the procession.

Splendid pontifical high mass was celebrated this forenoon by Archbishop McCluskey at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and a panegyric on Ireland's patron saint was delivered by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston.

Many buildings display the American and Irish flags.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The procession of Irish military and Irish societies to-day, was very imposing. It paraded the principal streets, and was received at the City Hall by the Mayor and Common Council.

CAIRO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day is passing quietly here. No demonstrations except by the Hibernian Fire company, which has made a fine display on parade. The weather is clear and cold. River booming.

ST. PAUL, March 17.—Our Irish citizens are parading the streets with music and banners in honor of St. Patrick. They will have a grand jubilee at the Athenæum to-night.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—The St. Patrick demonstration to-day was, contrary to expectation, a slim affair. The procession was only ten minutes in passing a given point, and lacked enthusiasm as well as numbers. About two hundred of those in the line were armed and uniformed, but the majority were Irish citizens in their Sunday clothes. The sidewalks along the line of march were thronged by the Irish population. The weather being clear and favorable.

A detachment of regulars passed through the city last night on their way to the lake cities, to guard against a Fenian invasion of Canada.

BOSTON, March 17.—The numerous Irish societies of this city are on parade to-day in honor of St. Patrick. The weather is pleasant, and the procession large and imposing.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The House met in Committee of the Whole, nothing being in order but general debate on the President's annual message. There were few members in attendance. No interest was taken in the proceedings, which were anything but enlivening.

Mr. HILL, of Ind., addressed the House at length on the question of reconstruction and on general politics.

Mr. DUMONT, of Ind., next spoke. He said as to the President's policy, he deemed it unwise, ruinous and disastrous. He protested that he entertained no feeling of revenge against the South, and would exact nothing with a view to its humiliation; but before the Southern States could get into Congress by his consent, they must come up to all reasonable requirements, and send Representatives who were loyal and who could take the iron-clad oath.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Mo., was the next speaker. He also took grounds against the President's reconstruction policy. In regard to the rights of the freedmen, he declared that he never would yield to the doctrine that they were not entitled to the best conditions of the Government. The great, the living, the vital question of the hour was the extension of the suffrage to the negro in the Southern States, with a view to the negro's own protection and to the maintenance of the loyal supremacy of the Union. He declared himself in favor of unrestricted negro suffrage in the Southern States.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving a statement of the amount now in the United States Treasury, and in the hands of the assistant treasurers, national banks and all other depositories, in answer to a resolution of the House of the 5th inst. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

The available balance in the treasury on the 10th inst was as follows: coin, $57,790,961; currency, $65,643,964; in al, $123,435,855, of which sum $31,000,000 was on deposit in national banks.

Adjourned.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Destructive Fire at Minneapolis—A Line of Military Posts to be Established from Minnesota to Montana Territory—Fenianism, St. Patrick's Day, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, March 17.

A destructive fire occurred in Minneapolis last night, destroying thirty buildings in the business portion of the town. The origin of the fire and extent of loss is not yet ascertained.

Gen. Pope has written a letter to Gov. Marshall in relation to establishing a line of military posts from Minnesota to Montana. He says he intends to place a large garrison at Fort Wadsworth, and also at Fort Rice. Military posts will be re-established at Fort Berthold and Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellowstone River. "In addition," he writes, "I am placing a small post at Sioux Falls, and one on James' River, mouth of Fire Steel Creek, which, with Fort Sully and Fort Randall, on the Missouri River, will make travel secure from Southwest Minnesota to the Missouri River. West of the Missouri, I will place a post on the north side of the Black Hills, on or near the Big Cheyennes. There will also be a post at the crossing of Powder River, nearly due west of Powder Hills, and two other posts between that and Virginia City, in Montana. This arrangement will give you a direct and good route from Southwest Minnesota to Montana Territory, via Sioux Falls, Fort Sully, Black Hills, and the Valley of the Upper Yellowstone. * * * The posts thus established will be instructed to furnish all the assistance in their power to emigrants, trains," &c.

The Irish celebrated St. Patrick's day here with a procession and supper. They called on Bishop Grace this noon, and he made a speech strongly denouncing the Fenian movement. This is regarded as significant, as a Roberts man has just arrived from the East, and is endeavoring to sow Fenian seed. Gov. Marshall also gave Fenianism the cold shoulder.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Fenian Demonstration—DuPage County Contributions to the War—General Harden.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, March 17.

The Fenians of this city had a grand ball last evening, and to-day the members of the Order, to the number of about 300, formed in procession and, preceded by a band of music and carrying the star-spangled banner, with the green of Erin, marched through the principal streets; after which they returned to their hall, where remarks were made appropriate to the occasion by several prominent members.

DuPage county, as per report filed in the Adjutant General's office, has expended for bounties and other war expenses, during the war, the sum of $182,349.

Fifty-two military prisoners sentenced by court martial are now confined in the State Penitentiary. Their sentences range from one to ten years.

Brig. Gen. Harden, U. S. A., has arrived in this city on a short visit.

The 61st regiment will probably be paid and discharged on Monday.

The preliminary examination of D. S. McKay, arrested on complaint of Bartlett & Bros., of Chicago, has been postponed until the 27th inst., owing to the illness of a witness on the part of the defence.

At six o'clock this morning the mercury marked 8 degrees above zero.

FROM DES MOINES.

Legislative Proceedings—The Weather—Appointed to a Clerkship—Petroleum.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, March 17.

In the House, the bill to authorize counties to compromise on Railroad bonds, was ordered engrossed. The Senate bill providing for the publication of delinquent tax lists, was discussed and referred to the Committee on Printing. Amendments to the school laws were discussed and left pending at the adjournment. The Senate instructed the Committee on Constitutional Amendment to report immediately a bill or resolution on the proposed suffrage amendment. A resolution recommending that the rank of Brevet Brigadier General be conferred on Col. Wm. H. Shaw was adopted. The House resolution censuring Gen. Custar for the bad treatment of soldiers was adopted. The House bill providing that the bridges over the Des Moines River need have no draws, and [illegible] passed. The Senate [illegible] the asylum appropriation bill. The bill to tax the currency of the national banks was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill to authorize loans of the school fund to school districts was tabled. A number of local bills were disposed of.

The weather is cold. Snow fell to the depth of one inch this p. m.

Capt. C. R. Johnson, of Clark Co., has been appointed to a clerkship in the Interior Department.

Further experiments in boring for petroleum in this county will be resumed as the Valley railroad approaches the oil regions.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Committee on the Cairo Custom House and Post Office—Bill for Relieving the People of New Madrid—Fort Howard to be Sold—Fenianism—Soldiers' Demonstration in Alexandria—Decision by the Paymaster General—Dismantling the Forts—Bad Treatment of the Freedmen in Maryland.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The House Committee on Commerce, through Mr. Washburne, Chairman, have made a report on the bill relative to the establishment of a custom house, United States court house and post office at Cairo. They say that in March, 1857, Congress made an appropriation of $22,000 for this purpose, and that this amount has not been expended and is still available for this purpose. The committee are not advised of the reason why this law has not been executed by the proper department of the Government. While this law is unexecuted and in full force, it would be idle to enact a similar law, for that, too, might remain idle on the statute book. The situation of Cairo, its large and rapidly increasing commerce, make it a point where a building for these purposes might be deemed necessary for the public interest, but as a new question, taking into consideration the state of the national finances, and the necessity for the most rigid economy, the Committee could not recommend a new appropriation at this time; but, as Congress decided nearly nine years ago that such a building should be erected, they know of no reason why that law should not now be executed as other laws are.

Both Houses of Congress yesterday passed a bill providing that all locations of lands in Missouri, purporting to have been made by virtue of certificates issued under the act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of the county of New Madrid, who suffered by earthquakes, which are invalid in consequence of having been made or located after the expiration of the time specified by law for making said locations, should, and the same are hereby declared to be as valid and as binding as if the said locations had been made and fully completed within the time prescribed by law, provided said locations shall be according to law in all other respects; but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to comprehend, include or extend to any land within township 48, north range seven, east of the fifth principal meridian lines in the State.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands have reported a bill authorizing the commissioner of the General Land Office to sell at public auction all the unsold lots of that portion of that public location known as Fort Howard, military reserve, which is located in the county of Brown, and State of Wisconsin, giving no less than two months' notice of the time and place of such sale by advertising.

The receipts from internal revenue this week amounted to $4,558,298. Total since July 1st, 1865, $185,401,514. Upwards of $1,000,000 in national currency was issued to banks during the week—making a total now in circulation, except $824,907, the securities held by the Treasury for this circulation, amount to $315,328,306. The Government deposits in the banks on the 10th instant were $31,780,886.55 for which United States securities to the amount of $38,705,500 were held by Treasurer Spinner. The disbursements and transfers of the Treasury Department during the week were $25,286,377.

The Alexandria *Journal* of to-day says:

Considerable excitement was caused last evening at the fair being held at Stewart's Hall by the M. E. Church South, by the entrance of a number of soldiers, bearing with them a large United States flag, which they posted in a conspicuous place. They all paid for their admission, and spent very freely of their money while in the hall. Shortly after their entrance they requested the removal of the portraits of the rebel Gens. Lee and Jackson, which had been allowed by the managers to be put in different parts of the hall. The portraits were promptly removed by the manager, and after the soldiers had obtained this, their avowed object, they retired in an orderly manner, taking with them the flag which they brought.

Collectors of Internal Revenue in the Southern States have been instructed by the Commissioner to collect tax on taxable property which is being removed from their respective districts; and in case the duty on cotton or other articles, which may have been assessed, is refused after demand has been made, proceedings will be instituted for the collection of the duties by the sale of the property, unless the articles are removed under bonds, as provided by the regulations of Oct. 9, 1865.

On a claim for $100 bounty preferred by a soldier who enlisted July 1st, 1861, under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 15 and 25 of 1861, which do not limit the term of enlistment to two years service in order to entitle volunteers to the $100 bounty allowed at that time, and who were discharged for disability before the expiration of two years, the Paymaster General has decided that the soldier is not entitled to the bounty in question for these reasons, viz: The act of July 22d, 1861, applies to all three years' men who enlisted from the commencement of the rebellion up to the call of July 18th, 1862; but General Order No. 25 of 1864 from the War Department is explanatory of General Orders Nos. 15 and 25 of 1861, and this plainly states that a continued service of two years is requisite to entitle volunteers to the $100 Government bounty.

The dismantling of the ten fortifications north of the Potomac, which was ordered yesterday, reduces the armed defences of Washington to a peace footing, and leaves of them only the powerful water battery of the Maryland shore above Fort Foote, which is armed with the heaviest and most improved artillery, commands the Potomac for miles below and above; the formidable work on the Virginia shore near Alexandria, known as Battery Rodgers, manned with heavy guns of long range, to guard the river approaches to the metropolis; and Fort Whipple, in Virginia, about midway between Alexandria and this city, used as a military prison, and to which the old Capitol prisoners were removed. The former will no doubt be permanent and strengthened. One or two works in Virginia are temporarily retained for storage of ordnance.

The application for clerkships in the Treasury Department are about thirty per day. The appointments average about two per week.

The treatment by the whites of the colored people in certain sections of Maryland is as bad, if not worse, than in most of the Southern States. A communication was received at the Freedman's Bureau, from Queen Anne county, which states that gangs of desperadoes are roaming about the county, perpetrating outrages upon the negroes in that section. Returned colored soldiers are waylaid and beaten, and their markets, which the Government permitted them to retain, are taken away from them.

On the 7th inst. the teacher of the colored school was assailed and beaten badly. He finally succeeded in breaking away from his assailants and ran, vigorously pursued by the rowdies, who fired several shots at him. On Sunday last two men on horseback came to the colored church in which was kept the colored school, and set it on fire, burning it to the ground. The county authorities wink at these outrages, and when complaint is made by negroes, refuse to take testimony against their white assailants.

Reciprocity Treaty—Correspondence between Senator Fessenden and Hon. William A. Graham—Letter from Secretary McCulloch in Reply to a Resolution of the House.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It is known that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British Provinces expires to-day (17th of March); but the Treasury Department will not consider that it has terminated until 12 o'clock to-night, in order that merchandise, etc., now in transit may have an opportunity to reach its place of destination.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham, U. S. Senator elect from North Carolina, publishes a statement from which it appears that in January he addressed a letter to Senator Fessenden, suggesting that it would be but justice to permit the delegation elected from each State to be present at the reception of all evidence touching the State or any of its members before the Committee on Reconstruction, with the privilege of cross-examining witnesses and of introducing counter evidence, if they shall deem it proper.

To this letter Mr. Fessenden replied as follows: "It is not customary to allow a cross-examination of witnesses before a committee appointed to report on a subject not involving individuals. The committee is supposed to be desirous of ascertaining the truth, and capable of making all the examination necessary. The committee is quite willing, however, to examine any witnesses who may be produced, having a knowledge of the subject matter, to any reasonable extent. The credentials of gentlemen claiming to be Senators, have not been referred to this committee, and there is no probability that they will be."

Mr. Graham subsequently replied as follows: My sole purpose is to aid the committee so far as this State (N. C.) is concerned in the ascertaining of the truth, and to guard against *ex parte* testimony from unknown or irresponsible sources. If, therefore, the committee will at any time furnish the points on which evidence is desired, or of prejudiced testimony which it is necessary to meet, my colleagues and myself will gladly avail ourselves of its permission to offer such relevant proof as may be in our power.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The following was to-day laid before the House of Representatives:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1866.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution from the House of Representatives, under date of the 5th inst., requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a statement showing the amount of money now in the United States Treasury, including all sums in the hands of Assistant Treasurers, national banks, and all other depositories, designating the amount on each separately, and report the same to the House. I transmit herewith a communication from the Treasurer of the United States, together with statements prepared by him furnishing the information called for by the resolution, from which it will appear that the available balance in the treasury, according to returns received to the 10th inst., is $123,435,855.01—consisting of coin, $57,790,961.77; currency, $65,643,964.54, of which sum $31,780,886.55 was on deposit in national banks designated as depositories.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Advices from the South report much rejoicing among the freedmen over the orders of the Freedmen's Bureau, that marriage among them must be respected; also that the planters are becoming alarmed at the discovery that there are not negroes enough to cultivate one-half of their lands.

The War Department proposes, as soon as Illinois shall transfer jurisdiction of the land and shores of Rock Island, to establish an arsenal there.

Out of eight hundred and fifty applications, the the President yesterday appointed ten West Point cadets, in accordance with the law empowering the Executive to appoint annually ten cadets from the country at large.

An agent of the Russian Government has been in Washington during the present week engaged in examining our system of the disposal of public lands, with a view to the improvement of the system now in use by his own country.

The published report that fractional currency to the amount of $15,000 is issued daily by the Treasury Department is incorrect. The Superintendent of the Printing Division daily delivers from $5,000 to $10,000 in fractional currency.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Robbery of the United States Express—Arrest of Gamblers—St. Patrick's Day, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 17.

The United States Express office at California, Mo., was robbed on Wednesday night by a young man named Williams, who had been appointed temporary agent. He decamped with all the money in the safe, consisting of all that belonged to the railroad and express companies, and a considerable amount of the personal funds of Mr. Rice and his brother. The amount extracted is not known, but is supposed to amount to several thousand dollars. Williams was seen on the freight train going east on Wednesday, on his way to St. Louis. The police at St. Louis were telegraphed to on Wednesday night, giving a description of the robber.

At an early hour last night the police made a raid upon the gambling hell at No. 56 North Fourth street, owned by Wm. Chamberlain, and arrested the following sports: John Johns, Chas. Tillman, James Bailey and R. B. Lowry. A faro box and a huge pile of chips were seized and destroyed. The circumstance which induced this raid is, we are told, the fact that one day last week a stranger from abroad was inveigled into this gambling saloon, made drunk, and swindled out of $1,500 by a shin game. After fleecing him out of all his money, the gamblers generously made their victim a present of $50 to enable him to return home.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day has been marked by a splendid parade by the benevolent societies and Fenian organizations.

FROM MADISON.

Legislative Proceedings—Indefinite Postponement of the Death Penalty Bill—The Weather and the Adjournment, etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, March, 17.

In the Assembly last evening, the special order bill to restore the death penalty for murder was taken up and discussed at length, and then indefinitely postponed—ayes 42, noes 34. Absent and not voting, 18.

In the Assembly to-day, over two dozen bills were introduced, including the following: To enable town boards to repair bridges in certain cases; to increase the power, duties and jurisdiction of [illegible], constables, justices, [illegible] charter [illegible] laws of 1865, relative to assessments, &c.; to [illegible] certain offences against cow owners. Among the few bills passed was one submitting to the voters of Green Lake county the question of removing the county seat from Dartford to Princeton, and authorizing towns, cities and villages to levy bounty taxes for veterans.

There was a somewhat sharp passage between Mr. Robbins of Grant and Speaker Barron, on account of the latter's refusal to allow him to be heard the other day against the Baxter claim, which he regards as a great swindle. He warmly denounced the action of the Speaker and the assembly in regard to that matter. Speaker Barron having called Mr. Allen to the chair, defended himself and attacked the course of Mr. Robbins. The latter resigned his place as chairman of the Committee on Education, and obtained an indefinite leave of absence, saying his constituents have practically been denied representation, and he should return to them.

In the Senate bills were introduced to incorporate and prescribe the duties of Normal School Regents; to increase the per diem of the clerks of the Circuit Courts, while the court is in session, from $3 to $5 a day. A bill authorizing the consolidation of the Beloit & Madison and Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Companies, after being amended so as to prohibit the taking up any of the main tracks of the Northwestern Railroad within this State, and the offering of an amendment requiring the amount of all stockholders of the Beloit & Madison Railroad and repayment of par value for their stock, was postponed till Tuesday. There were thirty-two bills considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

The thermometer stood at zero this morning and the probable postponement of the opening of spring has cooled off the desire of members to go home. Both houses adjourned till Monday evening, and there is no prospect of a final adjournment for three weeks.

FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, March 16.

The following steamboats have passed this point: Down—Keaton, Luminary, Dora, Messenger. Up—J. D. Perry, Albert Pearce.

Weather clear and cool. River rising. White River has overflowed its banks, and is still on the advance.

The Ella Faber returns to Louisville. The J. D. Perry ran into the bank near Hickman, breaking down both chimneys.

The late heavy rains have seriously interrupted the Memphis & Ohio and Mississippi Central Railroads. On the former, the bridge over the Tallahatchie River, and a large portion of the trestle work between Trenton and Crocker's Station, has been carried away. No damage has been done to the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad.

Cotton active at 35c.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Latest Advices from New Orleans, Mobile, Texas and Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad have concluded a contract with a French company to extend the road west of Marshall, Texas. Its President has concluded arrangements to complete the connections between Shreveport and Marshall in time to ship the present crop.

The Louisiana Legislature has taken measures to provide for the regular payment of the accrued interest, and that to accrue, on the State bonds. The value of State bonds has doubled here.

Quarantine has been established at Mobile on vessels from the West Indies.

Brownsville, Texas, dates of the 9th say that a vessel from the United States, with arms for the Liberals, was captured on the coast of Tamaulipas by French war vessels and taken to Bera.

Outrages continue in and near Brownsville.

The Bagdad filibusters have been released by Gen. Getty.

A great many deserters from the Imperial party cross the Rio Grande daily.

Gen. Negrete and quite a number of Liberal officers are still at Brownsville.

Gen. Ortega has been appointed Governor of Tamaulipas by Juarez.

Cortinas has been reinforced by 900 men from Mendez, near San Fernandez, and is said to be marching on Matamoras, and an army of 6,000 Imperialists is reported marching in separate columns towards Matamoras, with a view of making simultaneous attacks on the Liberals from various points.

GALVESTON, March 12.—The receipts of cotton have fallen off one-quarter to what they were three years ago.

Reliable Tampico advices to the 10th, say a battle took place between the French and Liberal guerrillas, wherein the French were defeated, losing forty. Tampico was garrisoned by 100 Imperialists, but the town is cut off from the country and business is prostrated.

The Texas Convention has about adopted a substitute for a majority report, declaring the ordinance of secession null and void, acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and renouncing the right again to secede, by 43 to 37.

The Judiciary Committee reported an order for protecting the Confederate civil and military officers from criminal or civil process for imprisonment or injury of personal property.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—The *Times* positively asserts that Mayor Monroe will be inaugurated on Monday notwithstanding statements to the contrary. The military will not interfere.

ATCHISON, Kansas, March 17.—All stage lines, Express and Despatch Companies, operating west of the Missouri River have been consolidated under the name of Holladay's Overland Mail & Express Company. Ben Holladay, President of the new company, reduced the fare 20 per cent. from April 1st.

FROM ALBANY.

National Convention of Stove Founders—A Strike—Attempt to Rob a Bank—Hudson River Open, &c.

ALBANY, March 17.—The National Convention of Stove Founders unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we will proceed at once to introduce into our shops all the apprentices or helpers we deem advisable, and that we will not allow any Union Committees in our shops; and that we will in every way possible free our shops of all dictation or interference on the part of our employes.

This resolution was passed in all the foundries in Troy on Friday afternoon, causing very great excitement among the stove moulders.

Last evening the Iron Moulders' and Stove Moulders' Unions held a meeting, and resolved that they would refuse to work until the resolution above recited is rescinded. Accordingly, this morning the moulders in all the foundries in Troy refused to go to work, and they were all closed up. Much excitement prevails.

ALBANY, March 17.—An attempt was made last night to rob the bank at Schuylerville. Three men broke into the vaults, but were alarmed before getting into the safe. They left some tools, and photographs taken in Baltimore. They arrived in the village Friday morning. They went away in the cars, leaving a span of horses. A reward of $500 is offered for their arrest.

The Swiftsure line of tow-boats leave New York this evening for Albany, and Albany on Monday evening for New York.

FROM HAVANA.

Revolutionary Demonstration—The Captured Cargo of Africans—Telegraph between the Floridian and Cuban Coasts—Spurious Havana Cigars.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Later Havana advices state that the Republican demonstration proves a movement of little consequence politically.

Of the 1,500 captured Africans, 700 had been landed at San Antonio, and sold to a prominent planter at the rate of $825 each.

In connection with the privilege recently granted by the State of Florida to an American company to land and extend telegraphic cables from the Florida coast to Cuba, it is stated, that the exclusive right to land telegraphic cables on the Cuban coast was conceded to a Spanish company by a decree issued in Madrid, in June, 1865.

A number of cigar manufacturers had recently held a meeting to devise means to prevent frauds committed in Germany and elsewhere by spurious manufacturers, and in the exportation of cigars for reimportation. One of the remedies proposed was the establishment of a newspaper exclusively in defense of their interests.

FROM NEW YORK.

Boy Shoots his Mother—Park Goodwin Gone to Europe—New and Fatal Disease among Horses.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A young lad named Hessels shot his mother through the head this morning while handling a pistol, not knowing it was loaded. The wound is fatal.

A brisk snow storm is falling this evening.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The two policemen, Donnelly, and Mathies, who stole revolvers from the firm of Merwin & Co., during the fire last Sunday, were to-day sentenced to six months imprisonment in the penitentiary, by Judge Dowling.

Parke Godwin, one of the editors of the *Evening Post*, sailed in the steamer Arago to-day with his family for Europe. He will be absent six months.

The *World* learns that a new and very fatal disease among horses has manifested itself in some of the up-town livery stables. It is supposed to have been generated by contact with [illegible] army horses. Livery stable keepers are said to be keeping very quiet about it.

BIG FIRE AT BUFFALO.

New York Central Freight Depot, Elevator, Loaded Cars, Freight, and 400,000 Bushels of Grain Consumed.—Loss one Million of Dollars.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—A fire broke out at six o'clock this morning, in the freight depot of the New York Central Railroad, caused by a watchman upsetting a can of kerosene oil near a stove. The fire spread rapidly and communicated to the splendid elevator, belonging to the same company, and both were totally destroyed, together with a large number of loaded cars and freight; also 400,000 bushels of grain in the elevator. The grain was insured, but the loss on the rest is stated at about $1,000,000. The New York Central Railroad do their own insuring.

The following despatch has been received by the New York Central Railroad agency in this city:

"BUFFALO, March 17.

"To S. W. Chapman, Freight Agent, New York Central Railroad:

"It is the river and lake transfer house and elevator that has burned. We do not use it in winter for any through business, and its loss will have no effect on all-rail business. It will be rebuilt ready for the lake business. R. F. SMITH,

"General Western Freight Agent."

A Newspaper Denial—Wonderful Mirage.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 17.—Mr. Chas. Built, of Norfolk, comes out to-day in a card in the Norfolk papers, denying the truth of a statement made in a telegraphic despatch to the New York papers, that he took an the approach of the members of Mr. Flint, an associate editor of the *Old Dominion*, published in Norfolk, and says that he has never had any connection with that paper.

A wonderful mirage occurred here this afternoon, lasting for half an hour. The eastern shore of Virginia, Smith's Island, &c. were plainly visible to the naked eye, while the country bordering on the James and Nansemond Rivers and Newport appeared to recede away off in the distance.

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The *Commercial* says the stock market shows continued strength, with a strong speculative movement on most of the leading stocks. The event of the morning was a purchase of 14,000 shares of New York Central on behalf of a well known operator. At the moment of the transaction news was received of the burning of the Buffalo Central Railroad depot and grain elevator, under which the price fell off ¼ per cent. Reading remains firm. Michigan Southern is sustained by the "clique" with no important addition to the "short" interest. Northwestern and Fort Wayne are very firm and active. Coal stocks firmer in consequence of the suspension from this date of the source of supply from the British provinces. Cumberland advanced ½ and Central [illegible]. Governments less active but firm. The abundance of money continues, and it is found difficult to fully employ balances at 5 per cent on call on private names; the general rate is 7 @ 1½ per cent. Paper is held at 6½ per cent and finds no buyers. Dry goods auction paper is very abundant and moves generally at 8@10 per cent, the larger proportion at the higher figures. Gold is steadier. The Borussia, to-day, took out $150,000 in specie. The total exports of specie from this port for the week have been $896,671.

Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., March 15.—The Governor has vetoed the homestead bill and the bill allowing land sold under execution to be redeemed in two years. The Senate passed both bills over the Governor's veto, but the House refused to pass either. Both Houses adjourned sine die at 12 o'clock noon to-day.

Steamer Signalled.

PORTLAND, ME., March 17.—A steamer is signalled, which is probably the St. Andrew, from Glasgow, on the 1st inst.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

News and Gossip of the Great City—The Great Lord Robbery—A Curiosity in Financial History—Three Great Shocks in Adjoining Offices—Lord's Eccentricities—His Income and His Love of Mystery—His Frugality—His Carelessness and Forgetfulness—The Bonds Probably Altered—Rumors of Ketchum's Pardon—Novel Case of Conscience—Money Returned After 22 Years—Miss Kellogg and the Opera—Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, March 14th, 1866.

The event of the week has been the stupendous robbery of stocks and bonds, for whose recovery the loser offers the astonishing reward of $200,000.

AN UNFORTUNATE NEIGHBORHOOD, FINANCIALLY.

It is an odd fact that the three noticeable shocks to the financial world of the great city, in the last ten years, have occurred in three offices which touch each other: The wreck of the great Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in 1857, which beggared so many trusting people, and opened the way for the impending crisis; the strange Ketchum forgeries, almost forgotten to-day; and this theft of a million and a half of dollars, in papers which would scarcely fill the corner of one's hat.

ECCENTRICITIES OF THE ROBBED BROKER.

The loser, Rufus L. Lord, is an old man, eighty-four years of age, a bachelor, a lonely man, a very mausoleum of financial secrets. Day after day, for seventy years, has he silently and patiently laid one stone upon another in his mound of wealth. Telling his affairs to nobody, employing no clerk in his office lest some knowledge of his actual wealth and daily dealings might get abroad, locking his door every night with still weightier golden secrets hidden in his bosom, he has plodded in his strange isolated way. Strictly honest, touching no doubtful transactions, he is yet scheming, hard, cold, and avaricious. He returns an income of $225,000, which is believed to be the least possible sum his conscience would allow. The rent of one building alone, adjoining his office, is over one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Yet I have seen him stand, without an umbrella, in the rain, waiting for the penny of change which an untidy apple woman owed him! Knowing him, watching his careful, thrifty habits, one is convinced that his annual expenditure cannot have exceeded five hundred dollars. Imagine his account book. The millions on one side; the mean little units on the other. Yet I dare say he bought all he desired. His circle of life was so small that the one bubble of money-getting filled it.

HIS FONDNESS FOR MYSTERY.

He chuckled over the knowledge that he was an inscrutable mystery to the world. He liked to ride down in the street car, or ramble about among "Mammon's fierce zoology," looking like an elderly book-keeper, scrupulously respectable and tidy, but a little pinched, and a little haunted by the spectre of poverty. When dandy clerks elbowed him, or late fledged brokers hustled the quiet old man on 'Change, it pleased him to remember that he could melt them in his fining pot or crush them with his tremulous hand. Other rich men were speculated about. Their career gave a clue to their position. He was a blank black-board of finance, whereon no figures were ever, by any chance, written—a dull enigma of capital, which nobody dreamed of guessing.

The world from which he hid his plans and purposes was ever with him. With a certain dramatic instinct, he measured the effect which his death and the subsequent development of his enormous wealth would have upon it. Certain men knew he was rich—he could not help the flying of that rumor—but what amazement would sit on the shrewdest of them when his hundreds of thousands were rendered millions, when, possibly, his millions were even a billion. That bewilderment was his ultimatum of existence. Impertinent death *would* come. That was to be lamented, but the prodigy of the revealed secret almost atoned. Every added dollar added interest to his fancy.

THE FORGETFULNESS OF AGE.

Latterly, this strange old man had grown somewhat careless. He wandered out of his little dark office into the lobbies and corridors of the buildings, even into the street, leaving the key in the door and his safe unlocked. Nay, so frail and helpless was he, that a determined man might, at high noon, have silenced his feeble voice, and taken untold wealth. Many times the janitor has found his room empty and the safe open, and staid to guard the property till the miser's return. Exactly when these bonds and stocks were taken, no one knows. Somebody who knows the habits of the old man has watched him, probably, for months, and possibly more than a day had passed before he found that he had been robbed. A state of shame at his own carelessness, an indignant emotion of wrong that the horded secrets of his life had been snatched from him, and that the public may guess now at his hopes and fears, possess him, and make him more reticent than ever. Whether the shock will kill him we can not tell. He makes feeble moan to his one friend, "My ducats—Oh my secret, my secret—my ducats."

The reward offered is so immense, and the difficulty of floating such an amount of paper is so great, that the property may be secured in part. But it is believed that the bonds are already in the hands of those gentlemen who turn an honest penny by capriciously altering their numbers to others, which, to the unprejudiced mind, are just as good, and whose circulation no unpleasant advertisings on the part of the loser, impedes.

THE KETCHUM CASE.

Apropos of money crimes there is a spectral rumor spread to-day that Ketchum, the prince of forgers, is to be pardoned. Whence it comes, I know not, but I think I should hesitate to take that "ghost's word for a thousand pounds." The appeal for his pardon is very strong, and His Excellency, the Governor, must be steady of courage to withstand it. But it does seem a little unequal that a poor scamp from the sixth ward, the child of degradation, the pupil of the gutters, the graduate of the drinking holes, and cock pits, should get twenty years of penal service for an offense not half as flagrant, to which the education of all his life drove him on, while this well-bred youth receives not half as many months for a deed for which the education of all *his* life held him back.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

Twenty-two years ago, a Mr. Samuel Calef, of the firm of Calef & Sanborn, of Kingston, N. H., went to the ancient burgh of Newburyport, in Massachusetts, to trade. He had with him two pocketbooks, one containing money belonging to the firm, the other, his private purse. In some moment of forgetfulness he quitted a shop where he had been buying, leaving this latter wallet lying on the counter. In an hour he discovered his loss, and returned for his lost dollars, when it was found that some acquisitive customer had "conveyed" that there to his own proper pocket. He returned to New Hampshire, and being a just man, was blessed, let us hope, in basket and store. Meanwhile, as the years rolled round, the old firm in Newburyport, at whose counter he had lost his earthly treasure, disappeared, either by marching orders of "that fell sergeant, Death," or from less strenuous motives, and a new partnership succeeded. Now, listen, and account, if you can, for the vagaries of "this quintessence of dust." Last week the new partnership received a drop letter through the city post, containing the stolen wallet, the money, and the interest on the amount for twenty-two years. They notified Mr. Calef of the fortune which awaited him, and he has gone to Newburyport to claim it.

L'ETOILE DU NORD.

The new birth of the forgotten opera *L'Etoile du Nord*, so long heralded by the indomitable Mayo in all the glory of the largest procurable types, took place on Friday.

The very excellent part of Catanna, whose music is entrancing, and whose toilets are picturesque, was rendered by Miss Kellogg. That lovely lady sang with all her usual brilliancy, and an unusual airy grace. She is an acknowledged favorite, and has bravely earned her rank. When she was studying, master after master discouraged her. One told her she had no physique, a second that she lacked compass, a third that her voice was utterly obstinate and unmanageable, a fourth that her upper register was hopelessly screechy. But they all concurred in the dismal chorus, "you will never be an opera singer;" her chiefest fault really being that she was an unheralded American. "But I *will* sing in Opera, said the stout-hearted little lady—"It is my one gift, it was born in me, and I will prove it." And she sang from morning till night in her modest little parlor, till a doubting manager gave her an appearance, and lo! she sang herself into the affections of a great public by the wonderful warbling from her bird-like throat.

The performance of Friday was marred by the incompetency of the substituted conductor. The very able gentleman whose place it is to lead the orchestra having fallen under the condemnation of the prima donna, who, it is whispered, is a bit tyrannical, and capriciously wills what she wills in the most vigorous and defiant manner.

THE TELEGRAPH IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. E. C. Cracknell, Superintendent of Telegraphs in New South Wales, is here for the purpose of studying the telegraphic system of the United States, to obtain hints for the benefit of the lines which he represents.

More than ten thousand miles of telegraph are already in operation in Australia, and the Colonists are looking forward to an early connection with the rest of mankind. A Dutch line will soon be commenced from Borneo to the Island of Timor. Thence to Australia the distance is only four hundred miles, and a submarine cable will be laid. Even accustomed as we are to the ever new miracles of the telegraph, it will be a little startling at first to read in the morning papers despatches from New South Wales only four or five hours old.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHING GENERALLY.

A practicable and reliable telegraph man, who has just arrived from Europe, informs me that he met Cyrus W. Field in London, and heard some faint hopes expressed for the great enterprise with which he has been identified so long. But the general impression of the best telegraph men in Europe, is that it can never succeed. They seem to regard it a demonstrated and hopeless failure, and my informant is confident that no new cable is now being manufactured, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary. Apropos to Australia, there is a submarine cable from that colony to Van Dieman's Land, but it wore out so rapidly that no further attempts are made either to use or replace it. Your readers may remember that one was laid under the Red Sea, twelve hundred miles in length; but it worked only two weeks, and less than a dozen intelligible messages were transmitted by it. There is a cable under the Persian Gulf, which, I believe, works well. The longest one in the world now in use extends under the Mediterranean from Malta to Alexandria, six hundred miles.

KINGSTON.

The Eight-Hour System.

[From the New York World, 13th.]

The question of reducing the hours of daily labor to eight has, for some time, occupied associations of workmen, and it engages more or less of the attention of the press. In discussing this question it will conduce to clearness if we exclude from consideration all those classes of laborers who have no interest in the subject. If the hours of labor are reduced, it will not be by legislation, but by the control exerted by the various leagues of artisans over their own members. They will succeed, if at all, by the same methods by which such associations procure the enhancement, or prevent the reduction, of their wages. Being a question between employers and employes, we may lay out of view, in discussing it, all those classes of laborers who are their own employers; happily, in this country, by far the greater number.

The bulk of our laboring population consists of men who cultivate, with their own hands, their own modest farms, and of mechanics who own and work in their own shops; a condition more favorable to independence, self-respect and character, than any other. The eight hour question does not concern them. They can, at their pleasure, work eight hours or fourteen. They are not likely to puzzle themselves, or perplex others, as to whether as much labor can be done in the shorter as in the longer period. In all cases where the employer and laborer are the same person, this point needs no elucidation. In seed time, and in the harvest season, farmers will toil from sunrise till dark, making the most of their time to offset interruptions by bad weather. For reasons equally strong, they will always work more hours in summer than in winter. With a majority of the mechanics who own their own shops, the pressure of customers is brisk at some seasons, slack at others; and they naturally do their utmost when the demands upon them are urgent. A man who owns a team, or possesses costly implements and machinery, cannot very well afford to let them stand idle sixteen hours out of twenty-four; and he must prolong his own labor to keep them in motion.

Besides the large classes now described, we must exclude, as having no interest in the eight-hour question, the multitude of employed artisans who do what is called piecework. Production, not time, being the measure of their compensation, they need no assistance to determine, each for himself, how many hours it is expedient for them to work. In all employments which afford scope for varying degrees of energy or expertness, it is for the interest of good workmen to be paid by the piece, and for the interest of the indolent or less skillful to be paid by the day. In such cases, the equal payment of all by the day is a premium on incapacity. In addition to employed artisans who work by the piece, we must also exclude sailors, who can stickle for no hours, but must conform to the exigencies of the voyage; house and hotel servants; draymen and other teamsters; railroad operatives; soldiers, and several other classes whose employments are inconsistent with the eight-hour system, and some of them even with the observance of Sunday.

When we have laid out of the discussion all these excepted classes, we have but a small minority of the laboring population of this country left; and of this small minority, those only have an abiding interest in the eight-hour question who do not expect to rise out of the class of mere operatives to that of masters of their own business. Those who have enterprise and energy to work their way up to be their own employers, will be more inclined to ask how they can earn the most wages than how they can work the fewest hours. All reasoning on this subject is beside the question, which is not confined to those laborers who expect to spend their life at work for hire, paid by the day or week, instead of by the piece.

The question then, reduces itself to this: Whether it is desirable that the least enterprising and energetic class of laborers shall work fewer hours a day than the great mass of the laboring population? If this is a correct statement of the question, it answers itself. Justice requires that those who perform the least labor shall receive the smallest share of its products. If a majority of laborers work ten or twelve hours a day, and the minority only eight, the latter should receive proportionally less compensation; in other words, they should be paid only in proportion as they produce. Their lack of energy to rise out of the condition of hired laborers, proves a necessity for making up by diligence what they want in enterprise and ability. If they educate their children, or lay by a provision for the decrepitude of old age, it must come out of the surplus they can save from mere wages. If they work less than the great body of laborers, they will earn less, receive less, save less, *have* less. It is their true interest, in the fleeting years of their best vigor, to earn much, save something, and rise, if possible, to the more independent condition of self-employed laborers. We cannot think it for the advantage of the only class likely to demand the eight-hour system, that their hours of toil should be reduced below those of the other and more considerable portion of the laboring community.

A PIONEER GONE.

Death of a Venerable Catholic Missionary and Founder of St. Paul, Minn.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer, 9th.]

Information has been received of the death of Rev. L. Galtier, Catholic pastor of Prairie du Chien. Father Galtier was well known to many of our citizens. He has been, as much as any of our old settlers, identified with the early history of St. Paul; he it is to whom our city is indebted for its name. Father Galtier was one of the noble band of zealous missionaries who left France, in 1838, for the western wilds of America, and whose names will be long remembered in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Among his companions were Rev. Joseph Cretin, afterwards first Bishop of St. Paul, and Rev. A. Ravoux, now Vicar General of this diocese.

The occasion of their arrival was the formation of the new diocese of Dubuque, over which Rt. Rev. Dr. Loras was appointed by Rome to preside. What is now known as Minnesota fell to the province of Rev. L. Galtier. He landed at Fort Snelling in April, 1840, resided for some months in a portion of one of the stone houses yet standing near the inclosure of the Fort, and afterwards removed to St. Peter's trading post, where Mr. Faribault donated to him a small house, which he used at the same time as chapel and pastoral residence. His flock at first consisted of the Catholic soldiers of the garrison and of ten families that resided in the vicinity of the Fort and the trading post.

The selection of a site, and of a name for the log chapel, whatever it may have seemed to the mind of F. Galtier himself, was, in view of the future, at least, really a matter of deep significance. It was the presence of the church that tended to group together the settlers, and to form the village, which was to expand and become the city of St. Paul.

A Beautiful Bridal Present.

The *Home Journal* thus describes a beautiful bridal present which is on exhibition in New York city. It is said to be worth $75,000 in gold, and a Spanish lady is to be the recipient of it:

"The set of jewels under mention, in the opinion of Paris jewellers, is the most perfect collection of emeralds in the world. They are formed into a necklace and pair of earrings. The necklace is composed of fourteen perfect emeralds, each weighing five carats, and each surrounded with thirty-two diamonds, all festooned and set in silver in similar fashion to the court jewels. The necklace is adjusted in two parts, in such a manner that they may be detached, and each form a bracelet. The ear-rings, also made brilliant with diamonds, set in polished silver, are of the pendant style, two and a half inches in length, and consist of three emeralds each. The stone at the top of the ear-ring weighs two and a half carats; that in the centre, one carat; while the lower stone—a pear-shaped drop—weighs seven and a half carats."

BEEF VS. PORK.—The public will derive great consolation from this pleasant and agreeable announcement:

"The *Journal of Science* for March reproduces, from a paper read before the British Association the statement "that beef is a much more fertile source of tapeworms than pork, this conclusion being drawn not only from data furnished from experimental researches, but also from the fact of the much greater prevalence of the hoopless tapeworm (*tænia mediocanellata*,) as compared with that of the hooked (*tænia solium*) species." This is clearly a case of *Trichina spiralis vs. Tænia mediocanellata*. Any one who can eat beef and run the risk of the latter, certainly can stand pork and take the chances of the former."

The baggage master and his friends, in a baggage car out of this city on the 13th, on the Indianapolis road, were frightened out of their wits by a series of explosions, and the whiz of balls from a carpet bag which hung against the side of the car. One of the party got a ball through his hat, and all of them thought of torpedoes and infernal machines, while they tumbled over one another to reach the door. It turned out that a passenger had placed his loaded revolver among his hand baggage. The result, including the scare, was the burning and damage of sack and contents. Just below the sack were two kegs of powder, as freight, so that under certain contingencies the incident might have lost its humorous side, not to mention the narrow escape already noted.

George M. Bevier, Esq.—one of the most intelligent and enterprising horticulturists of Indiana, died at his residence in Indianapolis on the 14th inst.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 31 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

NEW STYLES OPENING! SPRING MILLINERY.—Mrs. DUNN will exhibit on TUESDAY, 20th inst., an entire new and desirable stock of Spring Millinery, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets and Hats suitable for the coming season. MRS. H. M. DUNN'S, 130 State-st, corner of Madison. No cards.

THE FACT THAT THE UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY

STEINWAY & SONS,

Both in America and Europe, in spite of the most determined individual and collective opposition for years past, could not have been so achieved but through the extraordinary merit of their instruments, and their thoroughly sterling and lasting qualities, which have stood alike the test of time and trade, is a good reason for buying a

STEINWAY PIANO.

SMITH & NIXON,

General Agents for the Northwest.

STOCKS

Of The

National Bankers' Express Co.,
Provident Life Ins. and Investment Co.,
National Watch Co.,
Chicago and Eureka Valley Coal Co.,
Globe Insurance Co.,
Citizens' Insurance Co.,
N. W. Economic Gas Co.,
North Chicago City Railroad Co.,
Chicago City Railroad Co.,
Danforth Steam Generator Co.,
Atwater Caloric Water Elevator Co.,
Am. Gold and Silver Separating Co.,
Atwater Pump Co.,
For sale by

E. S. HAWLEY, Broker,

Office No. 7 Reynolds' Block, Dearborn-st.

"Justice and Mercy."

Superior Cartes de Visite only $2 per dozen. EVERITT'S ART GALLERY, 152 LAKE STREET.

PROF. J. STEWART CROSSY

Cures Stammering or Impediment in Speech.

A PERFECT CURE GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.

Office, Room 15 Reynolds' Block, cor. Dearborn and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Office Hours—From 9 to 10 A. M., 12 M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M.

CHOLERA. CHOLERA.

Have your old Hair Mattrasses Renovated for fear of the coming epidemic, with our new Hair-Picking Machine. We are prepared to renovate and remake a Hair Mattrass in the short space of THREE HOURS after receiving the same, making the Mattrass softer and better than when new, from the fact that the machine picks the Hair better than it can be possibly done by hand. All diseases from the Hair [illegible] and wish a SOFT BED to rest your aching bones upon, come to us and we will give you rest.

Mattresses, and all kinds of Bed-Furnishing.

JAMES DURHAM & CO.,

69 Randolph street.

TRANSPORTATION

FOR

Utah and Montana.

I am prepared to transport in Mule and Cattle Trains Three Thousand Tons Freight to Salt Lake, Utah Territory, and to Virginia City, Helena and other points in Montana Territory.

Address ANDREW STUART,

Late Overland Freighter for Government, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Refers to

J. H. Britton, President Third National Bank, St. Louis; Ira Holmes, Cashier Third National Bank, Chicago; Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia; American Exchange Bank, New York; John Andrews, President State Bank of Ohio, Columbus; to the Secretary of War and Quartermaster General, D. C.

Leavenworth, Kansas, March 14, 1866.

Noble's Dental Rooms,

136 CLARK STREET.

Particular attention paid to the insertion of Artificial Teeth, in accordance with the recent improvements in mechanical dentistry. S. D. NOBLE, Dentist.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I take this method of expressing my thanks to Prof. Stewart Crossy for the wonderful cure of stuttering and stammering in its worse form. I do not publish this for the purpose of advertising a humbug, but for the benefit of those who may be afflicted as I was with impediment of speech in its worse form. After four weeks under the treatment of the Professor I was cured. I am a well-known resident of Chicago, and publish this for the benefit of the many who may consider themselves hopelessly afflicted as I did. I shall be most happy to give any information to those doubting the above, and a personal interview will afford me an opportunity of convincing the most skeptical. There are many that will certify to my terrible impediment of speech before placing myself under Prof. Crossy, and to my astonishing cure afterwards. WILLIAM MOREN, Fish's Livery Stable, Clark st., near Jackson.

Having read the above it affords me pleasure to certify to the excellent treatment of Prof. Stewart Crossy. I have been under the Professor's care for five weeks, and am certain of the result of a perfect cure in the allotted time, eight weeks. C. S. EVERITT, 118 Lake-st.

NEW PUBLIC HALL,

(Old Board of Trade Hall.)

This large and elegantly fitted up Hall is to rent for Concerts, Fairs, Balls, Parties, &c. Inquire of JOHN JUNKER, 75 South Dearborn-st., Chicago.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

MR. MARTIN P. FOLLETTE Has this day become a member of our firm. GILLETTE, WATSON & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers of Boots and Shoes, 46 Lake street.

A LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE

And Good Office Outfit.

A purchaser can be found for the above by applying to JOHN [illegible], cor. Franklin and [illegible], or at No. 2 Custom House Place.

LOTS FOR THE LOTLESS.

We have for sale 72 lots on Lake street and Park avenue, adjoining the City Limits, at $175 and $200 on Park avenue and $300 on Lake street, ¼ cash, balance in three annual payments, interest at 6 per cent. There are a large number of houses now going up in the vicinity of these lots, and parties desiring to secure a cheap lot will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. Plots of the property can be seen at our office. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 9 Metropolitan Block.

TEETH

Extracted without pain by inhaling VITALIZED AIR, at 15 and 17, Lombard Block, west side of the Post Office, Chicago, Ill. DRS. RODGERS & HALE.

CHEMICALS

At New York prices, from stock on hand and to arrive, all the preparations manufactured at the Brooklyn Chemical Works, a list of which and prices can be seen at our office. Quality guaranteed equal to any made at other Chemical Works for sale by H. BISHOP, RICK & CO., 147 South Water street.

218 LAKE STREET. 218

New Styles Just Received.

All the latest and most reliable

PARIS AND NEW YORK FASHIONS

for Cloaks and Dresses. Full sets of patterns furnished at $2.50 per set. INSTRUCTIONS given in DRESS CUTTING, and diagrams furnished to order. STAMPING FOR BRAID AND EMBROIDERY with the latest and most desirable patterns. DRESS and CLOAK MAKING all done to please the most fastidious. MRS. F. WETMORE.

TEETH

Extracted WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of "Nitrous Oxide," at TREGO'S Dental Rooms, 73 Clark street. Recommended by the medical profession.

SOUND FLOUR.

Received in store 500 barrels Extra Family Flour, manufactured in Northern Wisconsin, from pure, sound wheat, for family use, for sale low to the trade. W. H. UNDERHILL, 184 Washington street.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE.

A non-resident offers for sale on liberal terms of payment a lot on South Wells street, near Madison. It is [illegible] feet, and has an alley on side and rear, with two frame buildings on it. JOS. F. CLARKSON, 82 Dearborn st.

CLARK SEMINARY.—Offers both sexes good advantages in solid and ornamental branches. Spring term of 13 weeks, begins March [illegible] for board and common English. Superior buildings, 11 teachers, and "one of the most desirable schools in the West." For catalogues address the Rev. G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

New Advertisements.

NEW FIRM,

NEW GOODS

AND

NEW PRICES.

The subscribers have THIS DAY formed a co-partnership for the purpose of doing a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in the City of Chicago, under firm name of

Putney, Knight & Hamlin.

And have purchased what few goods FOSTER, PUTNEY & CO. had on hand after their big closing-out sale at a large discount from cost, which enables us to purchase almost an entirely new stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods at the lowest PANIC PRICES at Auction and elsewhere, which we offer to the Ladies of CHICAGO and the GREAT NORTHWEST at less prices than have been known since Gold was above par. One of the partners will be in market all the time, sending new goods to us daily. All our goods will be purchased for CASH, and sold for CASH—for that reason paying nothing in New York for credit—enables us to buy goods very low, so that we can sell goods at low prices. We intend to keep the very best and choicest stock of

SILKS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

Velvets, Cloths,

FLANNELS, MOURNING GOODS,

Dress Goods,

FRENCH PRINTS, DE LAINES,

Plaid Merinos, Alpacas,

LINEN GOODS, WHITE GOODS,

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

Cents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

BAREGES, HANANNAS

GRENADINES,

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

Ribbons, Cloak Trimmings,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

House Furnishing Goods And Domestic Goods

OF ALL KINDS.

Which we shall sell at New York prices daily.

Our store has been renovated from top to bottom. Our Cloak and Shawl Room is very neat and attractive. We intend to have an opening in a few days, of Paris and New York Cloaks, Mantillas and Shawls, such as was never seen in Chicago, which will be duly advertised. We intend to make this a first-class house in every particular. The very best selected stock of goods in the great Northwest, and the prices less than elsewhere. Ladies treated gentlemanly and goods shown freely. And living up to those rules, we shall expect our share of the favors of the ladies of Chicago and vicinity.

PUTNEY, KNIGHT & HAMLIN,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,

105 Lake-St., Chicago.

COAL! COAL!

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL

For Sale at $10 in the Yard, or $10.50 Delivered.

Office, 17 Chamber of Commerce, and Yard, West Water st., between Randolph and Washington sts.

MINOR T. AMES, Youghiogheny Coal Yard.

HULLS,

CARGOES,

FREIGHTS,

FIRE, MARINE,

CANAL AND RIVER

INSURANCE.

Representing some of the OLDEST and BEST Insurance Companies, we are prepared to make "SEASON CONTRACTS" on the most FAVORABLE terms.

Policies issued and Losses promptly paid at this office.

W. H. BARSE,

MARINE INSPECTOR.

I. F. DOBSON & CO.,

15 Chamber of Commerce.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!

We have just received a new and well-assorted stock of Goods, comprising a full line of

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

HOOP SKIRTS AND

WOVE CORSETS,

HANDKERCHIEFS

AND NECK TIES,

SUN UMBRELLAS

STATIONERY, ETC.,

Which we are now prepared to sell for cash at

NEW YORK PRICES.

Our assortment is unsurpassed by any house west of New York, and, as we need money, defy competition. Merchants will save time and money by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

3,000 doz. Skirt Braids at 25c pr Doz.

COOPER & SHERMAN,

Jobbers of Notions, &c., 73 Lake-st., Chicago.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingué appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Retail price 50 cts.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,

New York.

EUROPE.

THE "INMAN MAIL LINE"

IS NOW RUNNING

Three Steamships a Week

Between Liverpool, Queenstown and New York. Tickets to or from Chicago and Europe may be had of the undersigned. J. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, 51 Dearborn street. JOHN G. DALE, N. Y.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

WILLIAM KERR & CO.,

96 West Lake St.,

Manufacturers of

WISCONSIN LIME,

And Dealers in CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, &c. Orders from the country will receive special attention.

CHICAGO, MARCH 16, 1866.

OFFICE OF MUNN & SCOTT, Corner Canal and Carroll sts.

Spurious or Forged Warehouse Receipts, purporting to be issued by us, were this day discovered in circulation. We therefore request all persons holding our Receipts to present them at our Office for examination.

MUNN & SCOTT.

PROPELLERS FOR SALE.

The Propellers Neptune and [illegible], now lying in Buffalo, and the Pittsburgh, now lying in Chicago [illegible] Propeller Pennsylvania, now lying in Milwaukee. For further information apply to [illegible] Agent, Chicago.

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT

OF THE

NEW ENGLAND

M. M.

Insurance Comp'y,

BOSTON,

JANUARY 1st, 1866.

Capital and Surplus, $977,471.43

Incorporated 1838.

ASSETS.

LIABILITIES.

Net surplus

I. F. DOBSON & CO.,

AGENTS,

15 Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT

OF THE

AMERICAN

Insurance Comp'y,

BOSTON,

January 1st, 1866.

Capital and Surplus, $679,244.78.

Incorporated 1818.

ASSETS.

LIABILITIES.

Net surplus

I. F. DOBSON & CO.,

AGENTS,

15 Chamber of Commerce.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK,

Capital and Surplus, $306,424.58.

January 1st, 1866.

ASSETS.

LIABILITIES.

Net surplus

I. F. DOBSON & CO.,

AGENTS,

No. 15 Chamber of Commerce.

Crystal Lake Ice.

The Chicago Ice Company takes pleasure in announcing to its patrons that its IMMENSE HOUSES AT CRYSTAL LAKE and Depots in this City, having a total capacity of OVER 20,000 TONS, are filled with Ice, superior in quality to any in the Northwest, and the Company is prepared to furnish Local and Southern Trade at Reasonable rates. Office, No. 9 Reynolds' Block, southwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets.

Wonderful Improvement in Machinery.

WELCH'S STEAM PATENT BARREL MACHINERY.

Extraordinary Improvement in Barrel Making by Steam.

With this improved machinery, from logs are taken in at one end of the mill and Oil, Pork, Whisky or Flour Barrels turned out at the other end, perfectly seasoned and far cheaper, handsomer, stronger, and lighter than ever before known. One set of this Machinery, which may be seen in operation at Meadville, Pa., will turn out from two to three hundred Oil or Whiskey Barrels per day, or 500 Flour Barrels at a cost almost incredible. For particulars address J. H. WHITEHURST, 119 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BROOM CORN SEED.

Farmers, Attention!

The past year has proved to many farmers a valuable lesson, as regards the kind of Broom Corn they raise. The sale of several kinds of seed which evidently produce bad crops. Prices of Broom Corn range from Forty to Two Hundred Dollars per ton. The latter is grown from the Illinois Evergreen Seed. We can furnish [illegible] of the Broom Corn we have on hand and for sale was raised and selected from our own crop of last year's Corn. Price, Four Dollars per bushel, sacks fifty cents extra. E. A. HARRIS & BRO., 42 North Wells st., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

We offer our entire stock of

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

At reduced prices. Our stock consists in part of wide siding, clear and common flooring, fencing, common boards, joist, scantling, timber, shingles, pickets, &c. &c.

Orders solicited from all parties dealing in or consuming lumber.

Office corner Beach and DeKoven streets, Chicago. QUINN & SCOTT.

CHICAGO

LEAD & OIL WORKS,

Corner Clinton and Fulton Sts.,

Manufacture and sell

LEAD PIPE, LINSEED OIL, SHEET LEAD, LINSEED CAKE, BAR AND PIG LEAD, LINSEED MEAL.

W. & B. Douglas' Celebrated Hydraulic RAMS!

St. Louis Shot Tower Co.'s Patent Drop and BUCK SHOT!

Cash paid for FLAX SEED and OLD LEAD. We have a limited amount of very choice imported FLAX SEED for sowing, that we will sell to farmers at a low price. All orders will receive prompt attention. E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

CLOSING OUT.

The undersigned, having determined to "close out" business, hereby offer their large and varied stock of

BAGS,

Consisting of 2, 3 and 4 bushel Gunnies, Burlaps, Cotton and Linen Seamless and Sewed Bags AT COST. Merchants and others wanting cheap Bags will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing. McCAULEY, BORLAND & CO., 215 South Water street.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT!

[illegible] BUTTONS TORN OFF in a very SHORT TIME! [illegible] PUBLISHING CO., [illegible] Lombard Block.

REMOVAL.—We have removed [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st, Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d, The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune.

Daily delivered in the city (per week)......$ 25
[illegible]
And one extra copy to getter up of club of twenty.
Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time, at club rates, AFTER the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly or Daily. Also, give your present and future address.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1866.

THE DEFEATED LOAN BILL.

After a protracted and animated discussion in the House of Representatives on Friday the Loan bill was defeated by two majority. The people will hail its defeat as a proper action on the part of the House. The main features of the bill were as follows:

It provides that the act of March 3d, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any *treasury notes* (legal tenders), or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not in exchange *for any description of bonds* authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, *either in the U. S. or elsewhere to such an amount, in such manner, and at such rates as he may think advisable for lawful money of the United States*, or for any treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value, which have been, or which may be issued under act of Congress, the proceeds thereof only to be used for retiring treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize an increase of public debt provided that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force in all its provisions, except as modified by this act.

We believe that the people are almost unanimously opposed to authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to retire greenbacks from circulation and issue 5-20 or 7-30 bonds in lieu thereof. They are opposed to increasing the interest on the national debt by $27,000,000 per annum in order to get rid of their legal tenders now fast appreciating to the gold standard. On the contrary, if they had their way, they would retire all the State bank notes from circulation and replace them with greenbacks. The masses of the people are fondly attached to the legal tenders; they have great faith in them. They believe that after another harvest and cotton crop, national currency will be on a par with gold. It is a fixed and unalterable notion among the people that it is cheaper and better all round to have four or six hundred millions of legal tender afloat, free of interest doing the work of money, than to fund them into bonds, pay six per cent gold interest on them, and allow capitalists to take those same bonds, and issue five or six hundred millions of bank notes thereon at ten per cent interest. Whether the people are right or wrong in this opinion, nevertheless that is their solemn belief and conviction. And it would be well for Congressmen to bear in mind that considerable of the taxes are paid by those people and that they own most of the real and personal property in the United States.

Another serious objection to the bill is the clause authorizing the Secretary to sell our bonds in Europe. It is not believed that any good would come of the attempt. Our bonds are being sold in Europe fast enough now. There are five or six hundred millions of them in that country at this time and they are going over by "cords" in every steamer to pay for European manufactures which ought to be made in our own country. It is generally believed that an attempt on the part of our Government to "place" a loan in Europe would have the effect of knocking down the value of bonds both there and here. Besides there is no necessity for making the experiment. The Government is receiving all the money it needs from taxation. Its receipts are far in excess of its expenses. Debt is being paid off every day. The floating liabilities are being liquidated. The National credit is steadily improving. Five-twenties, which a year ago were worth but 45 cents on the dollar, were quoted in Frankfort at 74c in coin, three weeks ago, and are doubtless now quoted at 77 to 80c. But it is said that sixteen hundred millions of our national debt will fall due within the next three years, and the question is asked, how is it to be paid? It may be replied, not by converting greenbacks into gold interest bonds; not by hawking our securities among the banks of Europe in search of takers. Neither of these methods will solve the problem.

All other power the Secretary of the Treasury already possesses. The thing for the Government to do is simply to renew its notes. Let it do what thousands of business men are doing every day. Any man who has good credit can renew his paper. The credit of the Government is incomparably better than when it originally sold those bonds. Suppose Mr. McCulloch should advertise in the newspapers that he would give 6 per cent bonds running 10 or 20 years for 7.30s falling due within the next 18 months, and for 5-20s falling due within the next two years, and for certificates of indebtedness and "call loans," does anybody suppose he would not have orders? The whole sixteen hundred millions of "short bonds" now outstanding would be offered to him in exchange for the new long bonds, at a premium.

If the Secretary of the Treasury has not the lawful power to make this sort of exchange, let Congress confer it at once. But as we understand the existing law, he may do it without any other legislation. If so, he can exchange the whole sixteen hundred millions of short time obligations into long time obligations within a year, if he will just say the word. The National banks will gather them all up and send them to him, if he will only agree to send them, in exchange therefor, six per cents, or even new 5-20's.

Why, then, all this humbug and nonsense spouted on the floor of Congress about 1600 millions of debt falling due, and of the necessity of [illegible] the Secretary of the Treasury with unlimited discretion to play bull and bear and act as he pleases; to wipe out greenbacks, increase taxes, and become a stock gambler? Thad Stevens denounced the bill as monstrous and dangerous, and Old Thad's head was level.

He characterized it as a tremendous bill, [illegible] proposal to confer more power on a single man than was ever before conferred on any one man in a Government claiming to have a Constitution. While he would repose as much confidence in the present Secretary of the Treasury as any other man, no Legislature should grant such power to any man. With such power conferred on one man, no business community could feel safe, and capital would be withdrawn from business enterprises. The very pendency of this bill had thrown a damper upon the business of the country. The Secretary had power to withdraw now from circulation $180,000,000 in the shape of compound interest notes, and besides that he asked power now to withdraw $200,000,000 of greenbacks, which would permit him to contract the currency $380,000,000 in a single year. If this law were passed members would be on the street sack they were ever on. He did not believe any business firm in the country could survive it. Perhaps the Secretary might not exercise the power, but then again perhaps he might."

WHO SAVED THE UNION.

The Montreal *L'Union Nationale*, the leading Canadian organ of the French population, in discussing the Fenian movement and predicting the course the American Government may take in the premises, says:

"The Cabinet at Washington has not forgotten that the armies of the United States which conquered the South *were composed in a great measure of Irishmen*, and that the American nation is greatly indebted to the generous manner in which the children of Ireland spilt their blood for it, for the peace which it enjoys to-day, and the glory with which the American flag is surrounded."

This statement is ludicrously, absurdly and grossly false. No portion of the people of the North contributed *so little* in proportion to their numbers as the "children of Ireland." So far from our armies being "composed in a great measure of Irishmen," that class did not contribute *three per cent of the Union soldiers engaged in the war*. The Fenians behaved well from the start, but they were comparatively a small faction of the Irish, until after Lee's surrender. During the first eighteen months of the war, while McClellan, Buell, Halleck, Fitz John Porter and Franklin were conducting military operations on proslavery principles, in accordance with the views of the Copperheads, a goodly proportion of Irish joined the ranks. But after these do-nothing officers were retired from field commands, most of the Irish "retired" also, and few recruits of the Celtic persuasion were ever afterwards obtained. During the last two years of the war there were more Celtic skedaddlers and deserters in Canada than in our armies, by considerable. The Southern Irish fought desperately for Jeff. Davis, and turned out *en masse*, and spilt their blood like water to keep down the "d—d nagurs," while in the North the loyal Irish who did their duty, were confined to the Fenians and to those who came to this country in childhood, and had grown up as Americans in political and religious feelings and sentiments. Of course we except the Protestant Irish from these strictures, because they cannot properly be classed as "Celts" or "Irish"—being all of Scotch or English extraction and traditions.

We repeat, that it is ludicrously and absurdly false to affirm that our armies were composed in great measure, or in considerable degree, of Celts, or that they spilled even their proportionate share of blood for the salvation of the Union, as it is notorious that two-thirds of that whole nationality were fierce and furious Copperheads from November, 1860, till the close of the war, and that all nearly refused to volunteer on any terms, but ran off to Canada in droves, every time they were seriously endangered with a draft. Everybody remembers how they deserted, skedaddled, supported Copperheadism, and opposed the war,—with the aforesaid honorable exception of the handful of Fenians then organized. The reports of the War Department show that ninety per cent of all our soldiers were natives by birth; and that of the foreigners, the Germans furnished three men where the Irish furnished one, and that the negroes furnished three where the Irish furnished one, though the latter are bitterly opposed to the blacks having the right to vote. But we hope the Fenians will prove as marked an exception to this illiberal and undemocratic feeling of their countrymen, as they did on the issue of Union vs. rebellion.

SUFFRAGE AS A CURE FOR SUFFERING.

In the discussion of the Freedmen's Bureau bill in the Senate, the following discussion is reported:

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, opposed it, saying the only way to protect the freedman was to give him the ballot.

Mr. Sumner—That's so.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, did not think the right of suffrage would feed the hungry or clothe the naked colored people of the South. Since the days of Townsend's Sarsaparilla, he had not heard of such an universal remedy for human woes as Mr. Henderson proposed to make out of the right of suffrage.

While we agree with Mr. Trumbull that it is far more important that the hungry should be fed, and that the naked should be clothed, than that the hungry and naked should vote, we also agree with Senators Henderson and Sumner that the only way to protect the freedman in the enjoyment of such rights as will enable him to feed and clothe himself by his own labor is to give him the ballot. Directly the ballot will not feed the negro, but indirectly it will prevent the white man from stealing the fruits of the negro's industry. It will prevent the late masters from enacting, as in Mississippi, that no negro shall own or hire land, and so will help to feed and clothe him. It will prevent the whites from enacting as in Vicksburg, that a negro must pay license fees of $550, before being allowed to do business as a carman, drayman, or hackman, and so would assist the negro to feed and clothe himself. It would prevent them from enacting, as they have in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other parts of the South, that the negro must make his contracts for the whole year during the first ten days of January, or be sold as a slave for the remainder of the year, and so would aid him to feed and clothe himself. It would prevent the whites, as in South Carolina, enacting that no negro shall work except as a servant; that he shall not leave his employer's premises without a pass; that he may be whipped by his master, if under age, and by any Justice of the Peace, if arrived at manhood; that no new master shall hire him without the consent of his old one; that he may be caught by anybody without protest and returned as a fugitive to his master, and that the expense of catching and returning him shall be deducted from his wages. All these ameliorations would be secured by giving the ballot to the negro, and they would go farther to relieve him from hunger and nakedness than any amount of money that Congress could disburse. It would prevent masters from combining, with or without law, to force colored labor down below its fair value, and would thus put bread not only in the colored, but in the white laborer's mouth, for all labor, like water, seeks the same level, and where black labor is ill-paid white labor must be also ill-paid.

In short the extension of the suffrage to the colored people would reverse all these outcroppings of oppression; would not only insure the abolition of slavery but the restoration of liberty, and would set in motion a train of causes which would gradually and surely elevate the poorer classes of the South, white and black, substituting education for ignorance, religion for cruelty and refinement for barbarism.

But especially as the President has decided that whether or not it were wise, by the Freedmen's Bureau, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked at the South, in either case it shall not be done, will not Mr. Trumbull introduce or support the proper amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the suffrage, either with proper limitations or universally, as may be deemed best, but so that every colored man North and South shall have it in his power to become a voter. While we would have been glad to see Senator Trumbull's Freedmen's Bureau bill succeed, bridging over the chasm between the enslavement and the freedom of the black man, now that that bridge is swept away, will not our brace of Illinois Senators jointly swim the stream, and plant the standard of universal suffrage on the farther shore. Senator Yates is already on the right side. Where is Senator Trumbull?

THE SOUTH.

The present condition of the South is well calculated to arrest the attention of every thinking person. The President of the United States and his partisans constantly refer to the Southern States in the same strain of thought in which they would discuss the particular condition of the New England, Western or Middle States, studiously forgetful of the fact that the former are in a state of chaos, and the other in the highest condition of order and civilization. It is true enough that under our form of government all States, as all citizens, are entitled to the same consideration, so long as they are not guilty of the violation of its essential principles. We do not depreciate Kansas because it is less populous than Illinois, nor do we disparage New Jersey on account of its inferiority of intellectual culture as compared with Massachusetts. But the Republican principle, which apparently eschews all invidious distinctions, would obviously degenerate from liberty into license, if States, in an avowedly chaotic and semi-insurrectionary condition were placed on a footing of equality with well-organized States of unimpeachable loyalty.

What was the real condition of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and most other Southern States before the war? A State, in its constitutional sense, implies a certain amount of population. No matter how barbarous its most influential citizens, and how uncultivated and neglected its territory and its resources, it is a "State" for all that, but since these States have constrained us by their own acts, to disclose their inner condition and their claims to sovereign power, would it not be sheer insanity to forget that in most of these States swamps were only tempered by plantations and the desert-like silence of vast tracts of land, as wild and uninhabitable as the steppes of Tartary, only broken by the imprecations of the overseer; the howling of the blood-hound, the crack of the lash, and the groans of the slave?

And these are the States whose delegates are now to frame laws for the loyal people of the North. While in a condition that out-Babels Babel, not to speak of the treason that is only hushed, and not crushed, and of emancipation that is pledged and not yet accomplished, they are to be re-invested with all the prerogatives of national legislation, and to lay down the law for a people whom they still execrate, and who are met with the jeers of their women and the curses of their men, whenever they set foot on Southern soil. Are we not warranted in asserting that the President and his allies are the worst enemies of the South?

Instead of granting time to its distracted citizens to draw up an inventory of the goods left by the defunct rebellion, and to devise means to save and improve them, these unfortunate men are to be plunged back into the old abyss of political ambition and excitement, and encouraged to drag along in the mire of their old rubbish of civilization, instead of being admonished to concentrate all their energies upon cleaning that Augean stable of life-long slavery and industrial and mental desolation. Instead of being called upon to make the negro forget in his new civic capacity, the oppression to which he was formerly subjected, their enemies actually incite them to keep down the freedman as they formerly kept down the slave, and instead of being taught to treat the Northern regenerators of their wildernesses respectfully, they are, in reality, confirmed in their old habits of terrorism.

Let them build up their ruined cities; let them cultivate their neglected soil; let them encourage public schools; let them respect honorable industry, whether exercised by black or white; let them help the negro to the attainment of his inalienable rights; let them teach him to use his new-won power for the elevation and not for the degradation of humanity; let them punish all, whether high or low, who still indulge in the old slang and vile practices of barbarism; let them dismiss clergymen who still pander to pagan slavery under the banner of Christianity; let their children be brought up to revere the Stars and Stripes; let them, in short, show that they are really worthy of being citizens of a free and Christian Republic.

THE ONE-MAN POWER.

The 26th of February last was a memorable day for France. M. Thiers, the great minister of Louis Philippe, the foremost statesman and historian of the country, and the leader of the opposition in the French Chambers, on that day called upon the government to restore liberty to France. "True liberty," he says, "consists in this: The will of the country directing the government; the only "real liberty is that which places the nation in "possession of its own destinies. [illegible] "ica the protection of the law is often [illegible] "ficient, but in spite of that, America [illegible] "because nothing is done but what the nation "desires." M. Thiers traces all the misfortunes of the first Napoleon at Moscow, Leipsic, Waterloo, and worst of all, St. Helena, to his subversion of freedom, and denounces as futile all the efforts of the third Napoleon in attempting to compensate for the subversion of freedom by distant and costly expeditions to Syria, Cochin-China, China and Mexico, or by great public structures or embellishments or by any other artificial device. The one-man power culminated in the downfall of the first, and bodes no good to the second Empire, because, as Mr. Thiers remarks: "Nations may be mis-"taken, but they err less than a man. The "latter commits faults, because not being "obliged to deliberate, he is hurried away by "his passions. If he holds in his hands the "destinies of a great nation he may plunge it "in misfortunes. A free nation deliberates, "discusses both sides of a question, and has "the guarantee of reason against error. "Thus the real definition of free government "is, one which is obliged to reflect before "acting."

These, and other striking passages in M. Thiers' speech, cannot fail to produce a deep impression upon the American mind in our present struggle against the one-man power of Andrew Johnson, as well as upon the French mind, in its contest with Louis Napoleon. It is also well to remember that M. Thiers and his political friends denounce the invasion of Mexico, and urge an amendment upon the Chambers expressive of their astonishment that the French army should still be devoted to the defence of a foreign throne.

The *Hemlandet*, an excellent Swedish journal published in Chicago, gives in its issue of the 15th instant, a Swedish version of the touching correspondence between Mrs. Campbell, wife of the American Minister in Sweden, and the late Fredrika Bremer, which had recently appeared in the New York *Tribune*, together with Mrs. Campbell's reminiscences of Miss Bremer. The love of the great Swedish authoress for the American people inspired her heart to the very last, and the news of our victories though saddened by Mr. Lincoln's violent death, contributed not a little to brighten up her last days on earth. She invited Mr. and Mrs. Campbell to visit her at her country house, but breathed her last before they could avail themselves of her kind invitation.

Prospect of Harmony.

We have the very best authority for stating that the firm determination of Congress, and the unwavering support given it by the loyal people of the country in its effort toward restoring the Union and placing its destinies in loyal hands alone, have not been without effect at the other end of the avenue. It begins to be unmistakably discerned by the President and his Cabinet that the great masses of the people *are against the policy of giving up the legislative control of the Government to unrepentant rebels*; and in consequence thereof an honest effort will be made to adjust and harmonize the discordant views which have so gravely excited the apprehensions of the country.—*Washington Special to New York Tribune.*

Let this "firm determination of Congress and the unwavering support of the loyal people" be continued to the end of the chapter, and the great work of reconstruction will be effectively done and peace will be restored on the basis of the eternal principles of right and justice.

The flatterers and sycophants of the President will begin to whisper and hint to him shortly that it is a fact, that the "great mass of the people *are* against the policy of giving up the legislative control of the Government to unrepentant rebels." Let every loyal man stand fast for the right. That course has carried the Union through vastly more dangerous perils than now beset it.

When the result of the election in New Hampshire was known at Concord, Gov. Smythe, who is a grim joker, sent the following despatch to Mr. Johnson:

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 13.
To President Johnson:
We have carried New Hampshire by about 5,000 majority.
FRED. SMYTHE, Governor.

It would be difficult to conceive of more unwelcome news to the recipient. If the despatch had read "Your policy sustained; the Radicals cleaned out—Democratic ticket elected by 5,000 majority," there would have been joy in the White House, and perhaps another speech to an impromptu Copperhead mob, collected to offer their congratulations.

The postscript to a business letter dated Savannah, Ga., March 6th, 1866, says: "Matters are in an angry and vicious condition in this State, and all the genuine 'loyalty' in Georgia, or at least this end of it, you could stick in your eye without any injury to the visual organ. The President's lenity and 'policy' have done much mischief."

Spirit of the German-American Press.

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, of the 16th instant, publishes the memorable dying injunction of Henry Winter Davis, calling upon his countrymen to make universal suffrage of the colored race the indispensable condition of reconstruction and imploring Congress to exercise wisdom and firmness in adhering to that condition and in preventing the States lately in rebellion from plunging the country again into the calamities of civil war by a premature restoration of those States to political equality with the loyal States.

The *Staats Zeitung* also gives a prominent place to the debate on the Paris exhibition of 1867, in which the industrial and scientific products of the Northwest are to be brought forward with becoming completeness.

The Louisville *Volksblatt* of the 13th inst., publishes an editorial entitled "Public Offices," pointing out the fatal consequences of making the dispensation and rotation of public offices dependent upon the behests of partisanship, instead of the intrinsic qualifications of the applicants for, or the incumbents of, the same. The *Volksblatt* is of opinion that however unpopular with politicians, such a reform would meet with the hearty approbation of the people, and contribute towards a greater efficiency of the public service and a purification of the political atmosphere.

The St. Louis *Westliche Post* of the 13th inst. announces the discovery of gold mines in Russian North America which are said to be richer than even those of California. In the same number we find a very interesting and discriminating Chicago correspondence, discussing the various journals published in this city, and commenting favorably on the Chicago TRIBUNE.

The *Westliche Post* of the 14th inst. presents a table in a leading article entitled "Facts for the party saviours," according to which, under the President's plan of immediate restoration of the rebels, without the so-called iron-clad oath, and with the extra number of representatives accruing from the negro population, the senate would be composed of thirty-one Radicals, seven renegades and thirty-four Democrats and rebels, so that only Cowan, Dolittle and Dixon would have to vote with the latter in order to secure the triumph of the rebel party. In the House of Representatives, the present estimate of its comprising [illegible] Radicals, forty Democrats, and seventeen dubious members, would be changed by the adoption of the President's plan by the accession of

9 Alabamians,	12 Virginians,
4 Arkansans,	6 Texans,
1 Floridian,	8 Tennesseeans (excluding 3 Tennesseean loyal delegates.)
10 Georgians,	
7 Louisianians,	
8 Mississippians,	
10 North Carolinians,	
7 South Carolinians,	84

—into a Copperhead majority of 162 swelled by 17 renegade radicals into 148 against only 120 radicals and 3 loyal Tennesseeans.

The *Post* thus brands as utterly worthless the attempt of Cox and Sherman and the other peacemakers, considering the President's determination not to deviate from his scheme, which as the above table proves, would doom the Free State party to an irretrievable minority, and moreover, make the re-election of the President certain in 1868 in the House of Representatives.

In another editorial article the *Post* quotes as event of that duty devolving upon the new House elaborate article from the *Cologne Gazette*, one of the leading organs of the European opinion, and draws encouragement from the fact, that this, as all other enlightened leaders of public opinion in the Old World, deplores as we in the New, the fatal encroachments of Mr. Johnson upon the unquestionable prerogatives and duties of Congress.

—The *Post* gives an extract from the Levant *Herald* announcing the reconsideration by the Sublime Porte of the project broached by Macdonald Stephenson in 1850 for the establishment of a railway between London and Calcutta, which is already completed as far as Basis, in Hungary, from thence to proceed via Sembri, Belgrade, Temesvar, Adrianople to Constantinople, to be continued to India through Mesopotamia, or through the valley of the Euphrates, or through that of the Tigris via Mosoul and Bagdad. The concession for the Adrianople railway having been already granted by the Sultan, it is hoped that the communication between London and Constantinople will be completed in 1870, in which case the Moslem capital might be reached from Chicago in about a fortnight.

The same journal announces that the late deceased poet Rueckert, whose oriental poetry is well known in American and English literature, left valuable scientific and especially philological writings, the publication of which is to be prepared by his son and literary executor, who officiates as professor at the Breslau University.

The New York *Abendzeitung* of the 13th inst., cautions Congress against Senator Sherman's reconciliation project with the President and argues that, even if Mr. Johnson recants his past errors, there is a wide difference between pardoning the errors and reposing implicit confidence in his protestations of better behavior in the future, and for Congress to overlook this difference would be falling into the abyss into which Mr. Johnson has fallen in his reconstruction scheme, of confounding forbearance with forgetfulness, and in overlooking that if pardoning a sinner may be magnanimity, the oblivion of his sinfulness would be folly.

In another editorial the *Abend Zeitung* looks to time as the great curative of the evils in the South and maintains with much ability that nothing could be a greater God-send to South and North than the extraordinary adoption of a temporary but stringent law, excluding the late rebel States from all participation in national politics until 1870, so that political excitement may not divert them from internal improvement and the work of regeneration. Our New York cotemporary gathers hope from the fact that the social reorganization of the South has already begun under comparatively favorable auspices, and that while political intriguers only harp upon political technicalities they can only retard but not crush the real progress of conciliation, particularly as in this country it makes even under all these untoward circumstances far greater strides than in the old world even in the most normal periods. How much more then would not the South solve its new and noble problem of free-labor civilization, if at least for a few years to come, these efforts should be left to their own beneficent operations and delivered from the vitiating influence of political strife and ambition.

An editorial of the Louisville *Volksblatt* of the 15th inst., entitled "Labor versus Capital," characterizes the present conflict as one between these two social forces, the Southerners being still as inimical to the free labor of emigrants and northern people, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FREE TRADE QUESTION.

The Alleged Advantages of Protection to a New Country.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM JOHN STUART MILL.

Mr. Mill's Reply to a Protectionist Letter in the Chicago Tribune.

Note from Maj. Gen. Perronet Thompson, Author of the Corn-Law Catechism.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Feb. 28, 1866.

I must claim the indulgence of your correspondent, "Protection," as well as of those who think with him on questions of political economy, for presuming to advance English opinions in contradistinction to his and theirs *on matters which concern Americans alone.* I put the last six words in italics so as to draw particular attention to them and the sentiment they are meant to convey, adding as a commentary this: The discussion of the relative advantages of Free Trade and Protection, in and for the United States, is as vitally important and interesting to Englishmen and the rest of us "outer barbarians" as it is to Americans themselves. Some of your Protectionists, who cannot answer arguments in a straightforward manner, endeavor to dodge the issue by appeals to the national prejudices of their audience, entirely denying or forgetting that what is right in one country must be right in another on all questions of principle. Mr. "Protection" ought really to feel obliged to European Free Traders for arguing the case with him, since, if Protection be right, Free Traders are certain to be confuted, and America will thus be enabled to prove to England, France, Belgium and Austria that they understand nothing of political economy in resigning the blessings of Protection.

In the lengthy correspondence which has appeared in the TRIBUNE since the publication of Mr. Bright's letter, I have noticed a kind of undercurrent of feeling amongst Protectionists which may be summed up as follows: "English writers and speakers on political economy advise us Americans to adopt Free Trade principles so that English manufacturers may flood our market with their goods, and thereby crush and destroy American manufactures." I do not intend asserting that any of your correspondents have been mean enough to impute such an intention *directly*; but such I maintain is the primary stratum of the following sentiment taken verbatim from one of "Protection's" earliest letters:

"It is the interest of Great Britain that all "tariffs against her goods shall be removed, "and it is the interest of the United States "that our manufactures shall not be crushed "by the competition of Britain's cheap labor "and cheap capital."

The analysis of the above may be given in few words; it is 1st, an imputation of unworthy motive; 2d, an assumption of an impossibility; 3rd, an exciting of national prejudices so as to prevent the audience, that is to say, the people of the United States, from looking the tariff issue squarely in the face. I can assure "Protection" that I for one do not object to his resorting to a dodge which got "played out" in Europe before it emigrated to America; but I certainly do think it surpassing strange that men like Mr. Bright and others, who have earned the plaudits of Americans during the past war, should now be accused inferentially of interested motives because, *when applied to*, they consent to give an opinion on an abstract question of political economy, and indorse that opinion by a few historical facts. Why, a minister of the gospel might with equal justice be accused of seeking to increase his income because he warns sinners against Sabbath-breaking and advises them to attend church.

That was a splendid bit of strategy on the part of your "Protection," when he threw Mr. John Stuart Mill in the faces of Free-traders as an authority in favor of exclusivism. "I next cite," says he, "the reluctant testimony of Mr. John Stuart Mill, the standard British free-trade authority, in which it will be seen that he admits that protection is the true policy of a new country seeking to diversify its industry and naturalize manufactures. This is testimony from an enemy of protection and champion of free-trade." Your stick-at-nothing correspondent then proceeds to quote the paragraph which I give further on, knowing all the time that Mr. Mill could not possibly mean to apply those remarks to the United States in any sense whatever. When I showed "Protection's" letter to that eminent political economist, he was amazed by the deductions drawn from his words; and, had it not been for his Parliamentary and other duties, he would have replied forthwith. Mr. Mill, like all your *proved* friends in England, feels moreover a large amount of delicacy in addressing Americans on any domestic issue; and knowing how much this is the case, I have induced him, by means of the following letter, to overcome his scruples this once. If there is any "poking-your-nose-into-other-people's-business," the sin must be laid at the door, not of MR. MILL, but of JOHN BULL, JR. I shall have a great deal more to answer for before getting through with this discussion. On the 15th inst. I wrote to Mr. Mill, as follows:

OUR CORRESPONDENT TO MR. MILL.

"DEAR SIR:—When I had the pleasure of meeting you last week at the House of Commons, I stated that public attention was being aroused in America by a warm discussion between the advocates of Free Trade and Protection. The Chicago TRIBUNE, which paper I have the honor to represent in this country, elevated the standard of Free Trade in the great Northwest by the publication of Mr. Bright's letter, and its columns have blazed with the controversy ever since. The flame thus kindled at Chicago has spread over the Republic; and, so far as I have been able to learn, there is scarcely a paper of any eminence in the country which has not joined in the debate. The grand, central argument of American Protectionists is the following: 'It is the interest of Great Britain that all tariffs against her goods shall be removed,' &c. This, sir, is the almost sole defence of protection advanced by the advocates of a restrictive tariff in America; but it is a good defence thus far, because the young disciples of Free Trade know not how to answer it. You, sir, are quoted by American Protectionists as an authority for the above error, and the following extract from your works is flaunted triumphantly before the citizens of the United States as reason conclusive why the whole country should suffer for the benefit of a privileged and wealthy few.

"'The only case in which, on mere principles of political economy, protecting duties can be defensible, is when they are imposed temporarily (especially in a *young and rising nation*,) in hopes of naturalizing a foreign industry, in itself perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the country. The superiority of one country over another in a branch of production, often arises only from having begun it sooner. There may be no inherent advantage on one part or disadvantage on the other, but only a present superiority of acquired skill and experience. A country which has this skill and experience yet to acquire may, in other respects, be better adapted to the production than those which were earlier in the field; and, besides, it is a just remark of Mr. Rae, that nothing has a greater tendency to promote improvement in any branch of production than its trial under a new set of conditions. But it cannot be expected that individuals should, at their own risk, or rather to their own certain loss, introduce a new manufacture, and bear the burden of carrying it on until the producers have been educated up to the level of those with whom the processes are traditional. A protecting duty, continued for a reasonable time, will sometimes be the most convenient mode in which the nation can tax itself for the support of such an experiment.'

"I would ask you, sir, to explain this passage without delay, so that your authority may no longer be cited in favor of an obvious misunderstanding. A single page of letterpress will be amply sufficient for this purpose, at all events until such time as your duties will permit you to reply more fully. In the earnest hope that you will accede to my request, I remain," &c.

In answer to the above, Mr. Mill has replied as follows:

JOHN STUART MILL IN REPLY.

"BLACKHEATH PARK, KENT, Feb. 26, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge a letter from you dated Feb. 15th, asking me to explain a passage of my *Principles of Political Economy*, in which I express the opinion that a protecting duty for a limited space of time may be defensible in a new country, as a means of naturalizing a branch of industry in itself suited to the country but which would be unable to establish itself there without some form of temporary assistance from the State. This passage you say has been made use of by American protectionists as the testimony of an English writer on Political Economy to the inapplicability to America of the general principle of free trade. The passage has been used for a similar purpose in the Australian colonies, erroneously in my opinion, but certainly with more plausibility than can be the case in the United States; for Australia really is a new country whose capabilities for carrying on manufactures cannot yet be said to have been tested: but the manufacturing parts of the United States, New England and Pennsylvania, are no longer new countries; they have carried on manufactures on a large scale, and with the benefit of high protecting duties, for at least two generations; their operatives have had full time to acquire the manufacturing skill in which those of England had preceded them; there has been ample experience to prove that the alleged inability of their manufacturers to compete in the American market with those of Great Britain does not arise merely from the more recent date of their establishment, [illegible] that American labor and capital can [illegible] be employed with greater [illegible] and greater advantage to the national wealth in the production of other articles. I have [illegible] for a moment recommended or countenanced any protecting duty except for the [illegible] purpose of enabling a protected branch of industry, in a very moderate time, to become independent of protection. That moderate time in the United States has been exceeded, and if the cotton and iron of America still need protection against those of the other hemisphere, it is in my eyes a complete proof that they ought not to have it, and that the longer it is continued the greater the injustice and the waste of national resources will be.

"I confine myself, on the present occasion, to the one special point which you have referred to me, and do not enter into the fallacies of Protectionism generally, or of American Protectionists in particular. But, since you pay me the compliment of thinking that what is said in my *Principles of Political Economy* is read and listened to by some Americans, I beg to recommend to your notice the further explanations which I have added to the passage quoted by you, in the last published (the People's) edition of that work. I have directed the publisher to send you a copy, and if the important journal with which you are connected is pleased to attach any value to my opinion on the subject, that opinion will be found much more completely stated, with additional replies to Protectionist arguments, in pp. 556 to 558 of the People's edition.

"I am, dear sir, yours, faithfully,

"J. S. MILL."

JOHN STUART MILL ON PROTECTION IN NEW COUNTRIES.

The following is the extract to which Mr. Mill calls attention:

"In countries in which the system of protection is declining, but not yet wholly given up, such as the United States, a doctrine has come into notice which is a sort of compromise between free trade and restriction, namely; that protection for protection's sake is improper, but that there is nothing objectionable in having as much protection as may incidentally result from a tariff framed solely for revenue. Even in England, regret is sometimes expressed that a moderate fixed duty was not preserved on corn, on account of the revenue it would yield. Independently, however, of the general impolicy of taxes on the necessaries of life, this doctrine overlooks the fact, that revenue is received only on the quantity imported, but that the tax is paid on the entire quantity consumed. To make the public pay much that the treasury may receive a little, is not an eligible mode of obtaining a revenue. In the case of manufactured articles the doctrine involves a palpable inconsistency. The object of the duty as a means of revenue, is inconsistent with its affording, even incidentally, any protection. It can only operate as protection in so far as it prevents importation; and to whatever degree it prevents importation it affords no revenue."

Here follows the paragraph commencing, "The only case in which, on mere principles of political economy," &c., quoted by your correspondent "Protection"; and Mr. Mill then continues:

"The only writer of any reputation as a political economist, who now adheres to the Protectionist doctrine, Mr. A. C. Carey, rests its defence, in an economic point of view, principally on two reasons. One is, the great saving in cost of carriage, consequent on producing commodities at or very near the place where they are to be consumed. The whole of the cost of carriage, both on the commodities imported and on those exported in exchange for them, he regards as a direct burthen on the producers, and not, as is obviously the truth, on the consumers. On whomsoever it falls, it is without doubt, a burthen on the industry of the world. But it is obvious (and that Mr. Carey does not see it, is one of the many surprising things in his book) that the burthen is only borne for a more than equivalent advantage. If the commodity is bought in a foreign country with domestic produce in spite of the double cost of carriage, the fact proves that, heavy as that cost may be, the saving in cost of production outweighs it, and the collective labor of the country is on the whole better remunerated than if the article were produced at home. Cost of carriage is a natural protecting duty, which free trade has no power to abrogate; and unless America gained more by obtaining her manufactures through the medium of her corn and cotton, than she loses in cost of carriage, the capital employed in producing corn and cotton in annually increased quantities for the foreign market would turn to manufactures instead. The natural advantage attending a mode of industry in which there is less cost of carriage to pay, can at most be only a justification for a temporary and merely tentative protection. The expenses of production being always greatest at first, it may happen that the home production, though really the most advantageous, may not become so until after a certain duration of pecuniary loss, which it is not to be expected that private speculators should incur in order that their successors may be benefited by their ruin. I have therefore conceded that in a new country, a temporary protecting duty may sometimes be economically defensible; on condition, however, that it be entirely limited in point of time, and provision be made that during the latter part of its existence it be on a gradually decreasing scale. Such temporary protection is of the same nature as a patent, and should be governed by similar conditions.

"The remaining argument of Mr. Carey in support of the economic benefits of protectionism applies only to countries whose exports consist of agricultural produce. He argues that by a trade of this description they actually send away their soil—the distant consumers not giving back to the land of the country, as home consumers would do, the fertilizing elements which they abstract from it. This argument deserves attention, on account of the physical truth on which it is founded—a truth which has only lately come to be understood, but which is henceforth destined to be a permanent element in the thoughts of statesmen, as it must always have been in the destinies of nations. To the question of Protectionism, however, it is irrelevant. That the immense growth of raw produce in America to be consumed in Europe is progressively exhausting the soil of the Eastern, and even of the older Western States, and that both are already far less productive than formerly, is credible in itself, even if no one bore witness to it. But what I have already said respecting cost of carriage is true also of the cost of manuring. Free trade does not compel America to export corn; she would cease to do so, if it ceased to be to her advantage. As, then, she would not persist in exporting raw produce and importing manufactures, any longer than the labor she saved by doing so, exceeded what the carriage cost her; so, when it became necessary for her to replace in the soil the elements of fertility which she had sent away, if the saving in the cost of production were more than equivalent to the cost of carriage and of manure together, manure would be imported, and if not, the export of corn would cease. It is evident that one of these two things would already have taken place, if there had not been near at hand a constant succession of new soils, not yet exhausted of their fertility, the cultivation of which enables her, whether judiciously or not, to postpone the question of manure. As soon as it no longer answers better to break up new soils than to manure the old, America will either become a regular importer of manure, or will without protecting duties grow corn for herself only, and manufacturing for herself, will make her manure, as Mr. Carey desires, at home.

"For these obvious reasons I hold Mr. Carey's economic argument for Protectionism to be totally invalid. The economic, however, is far from being the strongest point of his case. American Protectionists often reason extremely ill, but it is an injustice to them to suppose that their protection creed rests upon nothing superior to an economic blunder. Many of them have been led to it much more by consideration for the higher interests of humanity, than by purely economic reasons. They, and Mr. Carey at their head, deem it a necessary condition of human improvement that towns should abound; that men should combine their labors, by means of interchange, with their neighbors—with people of pursuits, capacities, and mental cultivation different from their own, sufficiently close at hand for mutual sharpening of wits and enlarging of ideas—rather than with people on the opposite side of the globe. They believe that a nation all engaged in the same, or nearly the same pursuit—a nation all agricultural—cannot attain a high state of civilization and culture. And for this there is a great foundation of reason. If the difficulty can be overcome, the United States, with their free institutions, their universal schooling, and their own omnipresent press, are the people to do it; but whether this is possible or not, is still a problem. So far, however, as it is an object to check the excessive dispersion of the population, Mr. Wakefield has pointed out a better way: to modify the existing method of disposing of the unoccupied lands, by raising their price; instead of lowering it, or giving away the land gratuitously, as is largely done since the passing of the Homestead Act. To cut the knot in Mr. Carey's fashion, by Protectionism, it would be necessary that Ohio and Michigan should be protected against Massachusetts as well as against England, for the manufactories of New England, no more than those of the old country, accomplish his desideratum of bringing a manufacturing population to the doors of the Western farmer. Boston and New York do not supply the wants of local towns to the Western prairies, any better than Manchester; and it is as difficult to get back the manure from the one place as from the other."

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The discussion of this question in the columns of the Chicago TRIBUNE is beginning to excite a great amount of interest on this side of the Atlantic. It would be well for certain of your correspondents to know that, in the opinion of political economists in this country, not one single argument has yet been advanced against the advisability of free trade, which bears the merit of originality. All their objections, excuses, pleas and fallacies have been used by them at second hand from Europe; and I need not add that it becomes rather amusing to find the played-out absurdities of the Old World located and bepraised in the United States. I have laid before Major General Thompson, the well-known author of the "Catechism on the Corn Laws," the following two propositions of your protectionists, two which, by them, are regarded as fundamental and indisputable. The General has a peculiar way of summing up and smashing absurdities; and his laconisms have proved as effective for freedom in this country as the eloquent harangues of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and the deeply studied arguments of such economists as John Stuart Mill, and such writers as Fonblanque. Gen. Thompson has written the following letters, at my request, for the columns of the TRIBUNE.

LETTERS FROM MAJOR GENERAL THOMPSON, OF THE BRITISH ARMY, IN REPLY TO "PROTECTION," AND OTHERS.

ELIOT VALE, BLACKHEATH, S. E.,
February 19, 1866.

It is urged that

"An impost on foreign manufactures that come in competition with the home-made fabrics, increases the value of the farmer's products, and the wages of mechanics, in a corresponding ratio with the increase in the price of the protected goods."

The answer appears to be, that

"An impost on foreign manufactures increases profits and, perhaps, wages in the protected trades, and diminishes them in the trades which, in a state of freedom, would be the recipients of what is now spent on the enforced trade, which makes a balance of loss in the aggregate to trade. And the final result is that the consumer gets nothing, instead of getting value of some kind for the difference of price. It is the same thing as throwing it into the sea."

It is urged that

"The high-priced labor of America cannot possibly compete with the low-priced labor of English manufacturers."

The answer appears to be, that

"There is no reason for giving more for things than they can be got for. Nor for reducing the profits and wages in one set of trades, to raise them in another, with a loss of the difference of price to the consumers besides. It is the principle of 'Rob that rob can.'

Why young communities are to be benefited by robbing one another, accompanied with a general loss, is more than I can understand. It is Fonblanque's celebrated simile of the monkeys in Exeter 'Change, that ate out of one another's pans.

Yours truly,
T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

Some of your readers may not be acquainted with "Fonblanque's celebrated simile." For their benefit, and especially for the benefit of your short-sighted correspondent, "Protection," and those who think with him, I would say that "Exeter 'Change" was formerly our zoological establishment; that the monkeys therein were all protectionists to a—monkey; that the aforesaid protectionists hit upon the protectionist idea of stealing out of each other's pans; that a general scrimmage ensued in consequence; many pans became upset; and the result was a general loss in the aggregate to the monkey community. Fonblanque adds the telling moral or application, "It was shockingly human."

This morning I received another letter from [illegible]

DEAR SIR:—When [illegible] at 80 shillings the quarter, instead of [illegible] [illegible]

Not is the cry. The consumer of wheat did not throw the 20 shillings into the sea. He laid them out on some trades or other where he would not if they had been given to the English grower. The trades on which these same were laid out may not have been so united or so ostensible as to make a great show. But their existence and their amount are as undoubted as ever. To refuse taking them into account would be as great foolery as to deny that the man who forged a hundred pound-bank-notes, which never were discovered to be forgeries, did any harm, because the loss fell in the shape of a fractional part of a farthing on the holders each of the notes in circulation. Then, I suggest, make a balance to trade in the aggregate; and, without it, the protectionist would be able to plead that you did not give to trade all that you take away from the protected. Where, then, does the loss by protection arise? I suggest, that it arises here. When protection existed in this country, every consumer got only the quarter of wheat for his 80 shillings; when it was taken away, he got his quarter of wheat for 60 shillings, and anything he liked beside for the other 20. I submit, therefore, that he was a gainer to the value of 20 shillings in one case, and lost them in the other. It is the consumer, not trades in the aggregate, that gains.

Yours truly,
T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

THE BEDFORD TRAGEDY.

Full Details of the Newland-Evans Affair.

Cause and Incidents of the Killing of the Seducer by the Father of his Victim—The Personnel of the Parties.

[Correspondence Indianapolis Herald.]

BEDFORD, Lawrence Co., Ind., March 13.

The public has been widely thrilled by the startling event of the killing of Prof. Madison Evans by Dr. Benjamin Newland. Your correspondent is able to give you in greater detail than has been reached in previous accounts the particulars of the affair. Let me commence with a sketch of the parties.

Dr. Newland is a large, portly man, with a fair, florid complexion, thin nose, a little aquiline in its formation, a little bald on the forehead, which gives that feature the appearance of unusual height. He wears a full beard and moustache, dark brown in color and slightly tinged with grey. His countenance, though composed in appearance, bears the impress of the dreadful experience of the past ten days. His daughter, Miss Helen Newland, whose prospects in life have been thus cruelly blasted, is described as a fine looking, intelligent and amiable young lady of eighteen. She had graduated at the St. Agnes Institute, Terre Haute, having been thoroughly educated in the usual branches. She was completing her studies of music, I believe, at the same institution, up to the time when her unfortunate situation rendered her retirement necessary. A letter, written by Evans to Miss Newland, and sent to Terre Haute, failed to reach her, was remailed to Bedford, and is now in the hands of the defence and will be offered in testimony. The letter is eight or nine pages of note paper in length, and in it Evans hopes to make an arrangement some time in May to protect Miss N.'s character. What is the nature of the "arrangement" is not clearly shown. Evans also assures Miss N. that her father suspects nothing, and says that under pretence of borrowing a book, he had gone to Newland's house for the purpose of ascertaining if his suspicions had been aroused.

Madison Evans is described as a man not particularly striking in his personal appearance, but smooth-spoken, oily and insinuating in his manner. He was a member of the Christian Church in good standing up to the time of his escapade with Mrs. Johnson, a couple of months since. Although formerly in the habit of exhorting occasionally, he never was a preacher in the church.

His wife is described as an amiable and intelligent woman, highly educated, and, though apparently timid and reserved in deportment, really a lady of considerable force of character. Her maiden name was Batterton, and Evans married her in Bloomington. Having adhered to the fortunes of the deceased, with unreasoning fidelity and love, throughout his previous difficulties, she is now almost heart-broken.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

Evans lived on the hill, about the fourth of a mile north of town. After calling at the house, on the fatal night, Newland started back to town, and met Evans at the foot of the hill. There were no witnesses, but parties living near are reported to have heard the challenge, the reply, the shooting, the voice of the dying man, imploring to be allowed to go home to die, the frantic imprecations of the avenger, and the death struggle which ensued. There is a great deal of wild talk about this matter, which is not sufficiently authentic to bear repetition.

TAKING THE BODY HOME.

Mrs. Evans is said to have suspected nothing from Dr. Newland's visit, and did not hear the shot in the hollow below the house. The first intimation she is said to have had of anything wrong, was a visit about 9 o'clock from Elder Mathes, accompanied by some female friends. Knowing that the unusual visit portended evil tidings of some sort, Mrs. E. first thought that her father, who had been quite sick, was dead, and her first exclamation was, "My God! is father dead?" She was told that it was worse—that Dr. Newland had killed her husband. Frantic with grief, horror stricken, the woman's love of the woman still clung to the unworthy man who had brought shame upon her, and disgrace to another happy household, and she entreated them to bring the body to the house. In the meantime the lifeless and mangled remains of the libertine were taken to his office, washed, cleansed of its blood stains, and dressed, so as to present a less ghastly appearance. The dreadful gashes in the throat were sewn up, and his cravat so arranged as to hide the wound, in which condition he was taken home.

THE WOUNDS.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether Newland fired one or two shots. At any rate, one shot took effect in the side, just above the hip, passing through the intestines, and lodging under the skin on the other side, inflicting a mortal wound. There is another wound in one of the arms, believed by some to have been a pistol shot. In addition, there was a heavy gash on the chin, and two others, frightful in extent, in the throat—one just below the chin, as if the knife had been struck through just back of the artery and ripped out, and another of the same character lower down. One of the hands was cut to the bone, as if the dying man had grasped the knife, and there were also numerous stabs in the back of the neck and shoulders. The knife used was a long, two edged and sharp instrument, called by surgeons a catling, and used in operating. It is a fearful instrument in the hands of a determined man, but so highly tempered as to be liable to break, as did this one.

THE ARRAIGNMENT.

About ten o'clock this morning, Dr. Newland was brought into Court for trial. A great amount of legal talent is arrayed on each side, and there are plenty of means at the command of the prosecution, as well as the defence. The prisoner is represented by A. B. Carleton, T. B. Cobb, N. F. Malott, E. D. Pearson, A. C. Voris, and D. W. Short, of Bedford; Col. Dick Thompson, Governor Dunning, Judge James L. Hanna and Col. Cyrus L. Dunham. It is also thought the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees will be retained. For the prosecution appears Moses Dunn, of Bedford, partner of Evans; District Attorney Thomas M. Brown, Gen. Morton C. Hunter and Jonathan W. Gordon, of this city. Hosts of witnesses have been summoned, including most of the young ladies of Bedford.

The court room was crowded with excited spectators, when Mr. Cobb arose and presented an affidavit of the prisoner, supported by the affidavits of numerous citizens, alleging that such a feeling existed in the community that the prisoner could not get an impartial trial, and asking for a change of venue. The most profound stillness prevailed during the reading of the affidavit. Judge Bicknell, after taking the matter under advisement, decided that the affidavit of the defendant alone was justification for granting the demand, and accordingly changed the venue to Floyd county, fixing Tuesday, the 8th day of May, as the day for trial. Washington county was at first suggested, as it was understood that both prosecution and defence were anxious for speedy trial, but there being already two murder cases in that county, Floyd was finally accepted—that being the last county of the circuit, so that the term may be continued by adjournment until the case is finished. The defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of $40,000, his uncle, Dr. Elijah Newland, Mr. Menaugh, of Salem, Henry C. Houston, Jesse A. Mitchell and William A. Ragsdale, of Bedford, going on his bond.

THE FEELING.

As evidenced by the application for change of venue, there is a strong feeling in Lawrence county against Dr. Newland. Unfortunately the affair has assumed something of a political cast, both men having been strong partisans. The trial, when it comes off, will be hotly contested, and no efforts will be spared on the part of the prosecution to pass a conviction, if it is possible to convict a man under such circumstances.

THE CHARLESTON COPPERHEAD RIOT.

Arrest of an Implicated Party.

[From the Mattoon Gazette, 14th.

Benjamin D. Serrell, one of the parties implicated in the assassination of Major York, in the Copperhead riot at Charleston, in this county, two years since, was arrested by policeman Norvell on the train bound east, last Thursday noon. When brought before Justice Fisher for trial, it was proved that Serrell lives at Terre Haute, and just previous to his arrest was on a visit to Windsor, Shelby county, one of the principal localities infested by Copperhead bushwhackers, in this section, in 1864. At that place he expressed great satisfaction, lately, over the death of Mr. Lincoln, and said that Mr. Lincoln was not the only abolitionist that had been killed—that he knew the man who killed Major York, was with him about the time and took charge of, and kept the pistol with which the dastardly work was done. This conversation, reported to have occurred between Serrell and his brother-in-law, coming to the ears of Dr. Wesley York, brother to Maj. York, Serrell was arrested in the act of leaving on the train as above stated. Before Justice Fisher, some fifteen or twenty witnesses were examined, the prosecution being conducted by W. W. Craddock and C. R. Steele, and the defence by W. W. Gill. Serrell was remanded to Charleston jail to await trial for murder at the next term of the Circuit Court. It is expected that the final trial will be thorough and impartial, and that if the prisoner is found guilty of being an accessory in the murder of Maj. York, he will be dealt with in accordance with the law.

The Terre Haute papers say that the boasts made by Serrell were simply a bid for notoriety, there being positive evidence that he was not outside of the State of Indiana during the year named.

The Failure of the Whipple File Company.

[From the Boston Advertiser, 13th.]

The suspension of the Whipple File Company was announced on 'Change to-day and has created considerable discussion in business circles. No official statement of the real condition of the affairs of the company has been made public, but it is understood that on the 1st of January last their indebtedness amounted to $547,415, and their assets were $1,[illegible], consisting of about $300,000 in real [illegible], and the balance in manufactured files, [illegible] and crucibles, and stock in process of manufacture. We understand that the original capital of the company was $120,000, with [illegible] subsequently reduced from $120,000, thus making [illegible] capital stock, to which was then added $30,000 in new stock, thus increasing it to $150,000. In 1863, the stock was further increased by $50,000, making the total capital $200,000, the President of the company taking $40,000 at par—in accordance with an agreement made when he became President—and the remaining $10,000 represented by 200 shares to be sold at auction. The sale of this stock, which occurred in 1863, realized to the company from $345 to $[illegible] per share. In 1864, upon their capital of $200,000, the company made a stock dividend of 50 per cent, thus further increasing the capital nominally to $300,000. Subsequently it was increased by the issue of 8,000 new shares, which were sold at $100 each, thus raising their nominal capital to $700,000. The total amount of cash capital paid in was not far from $1,100,000. There is now before the Legislature a bill to authorize the company to add to its capital stock $1,000,000, which would thus raise it to $1,700,000.

The company paid one cash dividend of $5 per share in 1863, which was announced as a semi-annual dividend, but no other followed. The suspension is attributed to the holding of a large stock of manufactured goods which the company are unable to sell at the present time, without serious loss, and their credit has been impaired in attempting to obtain the necessary means.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Sudden Death of M. Langlais, the French Envoy—Maury en route for Europe on a Special Mission—Additional Liberal-Imperial Skirmishing.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

VERA CRUZ, March 3.

We have accounts of the occupation of Alamos, in Sonora, by the Liberal forces of Martinez and Correa, composed of 1,200 men, dragged from the highways and robber dens of the Sierras. The town was left with four houses intact, and the excesses committed upon women and children who had not been able to escape from the scene can be easier imagined than described. All the cattle upon the farms in the vicinity were destroyed, the farm-houses burned, and the females violated—after all the valuables which could be removed had been taken into their possession. The murderers and robbers were preparing to leave—as they had not provided themselves with subsistence but for a limited period, and in their lust for evil they had destroyed the resources of the country for their permanent residence in the wanton destruction of the stock. Many of the citizens of Alamos and families of the farmers had the good fortune to escape the Guaymas.

We learn from Tula that in the battle of Tantoyaquita, beside Mendez, five other officers of the enemy were killed, and that the guerrillas have left the field in order to divide the fruits of their expedition among their families, having entirely desolated the country from Chamal to Tantoyaquita, destroying many villages. All the prisoners made from the small detachments of French troops encountered on their route were killed. A fearful response will follow when they can be met in force on the field of battle. Fragoso, guerrilla chief, has been banished, and he left via Havana on the 1st of the last month for his destination. Several others will go home by the next French steamer for Nazair.

Huexcala was occupied by the enemy for three or four days, when they were displaced by a small body of Austrian troops detached from Puebla. The place, when attacked by the dissidents, was guarded by a militia force of only fifty men. General Ormaechea was put in prison and his house destroyed; a conductor with $8,000 railroad funds was captured. Before the Austrian force of five hundred men reached the place, the bandits had fled, carrying with them the General for the purpose of "banking" on him should they be able to avoid pursuit. The Austrian troops are in pursuit, and there seems to be no doubt of the result, that the party will be taken with their booty and prisoners. A guerrilla band was surprised at Tuxpan on the morning of the 14th of February, by a force of twenty men, who captured the whole party, with all their munitions. On the evening of the same day, the twenty men were surprised by a force from Zitacuaro, of three to four hundred men, and were driven off their ground and their captain and four men killed.

From Tampico we learn that six deserters from the troops of the Empire were shot in that city—four Belgians, one French and one Mexican.

The authorities of Oajaca were kidnapped Jan. 24th, and released two days subsequently at the village of San Pedro Mixtepeji, by the local guards from the people of the town. From Guanajuato we have official report of a battle at Patzcuaro, where 400 prisoners were made after a previous battle of three hours, when the enemy were driven from their positions and dispersed with heavy loss of material. Mr. Langlais, the French savant, who came here to regulate our financial condition, died suddenly in the city of Mexico on the evening of the 2nd. His death is universally regretted, leaving us at a most important time, just as we began to realize stability in our money affairs from his enlightened labors. He was 61 years of age.

Commodore Maury, in whom the country and the Imperial Government have great confidence, leaves us on the British mail steamship Conway to-day for Europe on important business for the Government.

JOHN A. KASSON.

A Lesson and a Warning.

[From the Davenport Gazette, 14th.]

Two years ago no man in the West and few in the nation had brighter hopes and prospects than had John A. Kasson. To varied learning, generous culture and courtly manners were united in him a pleasing address and a persuasive eloquence seldom equalled, and rarely excelled. His successful administration of the Postoffice Department as First Assistant Post Master General, gave evidence of his superior executive abilities; his mission to Paris as the representative of the United States in the International Postal Convention, and the credit with which he there acquitted himself, indicated his fitness for the higher walks of diplomacy, while the prestige with which, as the representative of one of the best districts in the most honored of all the new States of the West, he entered on his Congressional career, gave promise of a life of honor and fame in the service of his country.

In his domestic relations he had been even more fortunate. His wife was not only admired as one of the most lovely and accomplished of her sex, but honored in all the circles of her acquaintances as a lady of high literary culture and ability. As a writer she had few equals among the women of the West, as her ever-welcome Washington correspondence to the *State Register* fully evinced during the two years in which the productions of her pen were thus given to the public. Few readers in Iowa are unacquainted with "Miriam," and the chaste and interesting gossipings ever preceding that *nom de plume*. Nor were more active virtues wanting. A frequent visitant of the hospitals where our brave soldiers lay wounded, suffering and dying, her hands ministered to their wants, while her graphic pen-pictures of their condition and necessities awakened a deep and wide spread interest, and prompted thousands to deeds of patriotic benevolence.

Thus happily moving upon the top wave of society and in the higher walks of political life, and regarded as one of the "cunning men" of the nation, what other surroundings were needed, or could be, to keep John A. Kasson in the path of rectitude? Yet he has fallen, and how low! We need not here repeat the sad story of a home destroyed, the fond affections of a loving wife hopelessly wrecked and a name irremediably disgraced. The lesson and warning, however, must not pass unheeded. The fall of John A. Kasson is due to that utter want of moral principle which, there is too much reason to believe, has largely influenced all his life since attaining manhood. Seemingly, his life has had but a single aim—to secure personal eminence and personal aggrandizement. Utterly selfish, a cold-blooded disregard not only of all personal and political friendships no longer able or slavishly willing to secure his advancement, but also of the most sacred obligations has characterized his course. This it was that led to the quarrel, which, as is well known existed from his first entrance into Congress, between himself and all his fellow members from Iowa, in House and Senate. Foiled in his efforts to assume a leadership of and tyrannize over the entire Iowa delegation, he could not probably more than any other cause, influenced his heartless treachery to his constituents and sacrifice of his State in his boasted support of the "President's policy." His constituents and his State had lifted him to eminence and power, but now more dazzling heights of ambition were to be reached by spurning these his old friends, and throwing himself into the arms of Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Kasson will probably secure his reward in a Presidential appointment, but he can never survive the disgrace of his fall. His record will ever be that of a bestial violator of the marital vow—most sacred of all human obligations—and of one who professed devotion to principle only so long as that profession secured political and personal aggrandizement. The iron has entered his soul and he stands a ruined man, a sad warning to all who would attempt to supplant faith, honor and integrity, by hypocrisy, chicanery and craft.

The Great Bond Robbery in New York—Further Particulars.

[From the New York Herald, March 12.]

Mr. Lord's office was the rear apartment on the ground floor of 38 Exchange place. Here he was in the habit of coming every forenoon about 11 o'clock from his up-town residence, and here he would remain until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. During this time he was engaged in the business of a broker; but, as an individual remarked to our reporter, his business seemed to consist generally of cutting off the coupons of his own bonds and collecting the equivalent interest therefor. He had no clerk or assistant, and seldom went from the office except at luncheon time. Yet, unattended as he was, his funds had never been the prey of any depredators until the present time. Some time ago he missed about $50,000 in bonds from his safe, and supposed that he had been robbed. On a search being instituted it was found that in putting a large leather wallet upon the top of the safe he had thrust back the missing bonds, and they had fallen into the crevice behind the safe.

In this apartment, or rather connected with it, is the vault in which the safe is located. The vault edifice is a projection from the main building, extending out into a court of law and brokerage offices opening on William street. It is in the form of a quadrant, and built of masonry several feet in thickness. The chamber of the vault is only three feet wide by four in depth, and six in height. At the further end is located the safe from which the funds were abstracted. The safe door had not been locked or even fastened for several months, as the bolt was out of repair, and the door of the vault was not always locked, as has transpired since the fact of the robbery excited an investigation of Mr. Lord's habits. Sometimes he omitted to withdraw the key, but left it in the vault door all night. For a long time he was in the habit of putting the key in the office desk after he had locked the safe; and it was only when some of his friends warned him of the imprudence of his so doing that he took it home with him. In fact, so long had he quietly and uninterruptedly transacted his business, that he appeared to have lost all apprehension as to the safety of his funds; and night after night he consigned them to the strong box, and left them to remain there, without a fear of their abstraction. During all this time it is indeed a wonder that in his unprotected position he has not been the victim of a more violent [illegible] at his treasure. More than an octogenarian, (he [illegible] years of age,) without a clerk or assistant, in his solitary back office, plunged to the eyes at times in the midst of millions of dollars' worth of documents, it is singular that he has not excited the cupidity of some miscreant to a more forcible and tragic dispossession of his wealth.

The mystery attending the robbery is not the least interesting feature connected with it. The door leading into the office was locked as usual, the windows were unopened and gave no evidence of an entrance that way, and the vault door was fastened, with the key in Mr. Lord's pocket. The furniture of the apartment had not been disturbed. In fact, the burglars came and went as traceless as though they were spirits.

Mr. Lord was visited by many of his friends yesterday, but he seemed wholly undesirous of their sympathy. Like all financiers, he is sensitive about the abstraction of the bonds as a professional matter. He regards the loss for this reason more keenly than for its pecuniary character, and report has it that his capital is still unimpaired to the extent of several millions.

The detectives are still at work in search of the thieves, but there were no developments up to last evening.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

A Wife Murderer Breaks Auburn (N. Y.) Jail and Flies to Canada—The Criminal Arrested in Toronto—A Fair Chambermaid in the Case.

[From the Toronto Globe, 13th.]

The following facts concerning the arrest of one George Peet, an escaped criminal, were suppressed yesterday by the reporters, as it was expected another arrest would have been made. About the 1st of February, the wife of a man named George Peet, keeper of the Lake House, near Auburn, New York State, took ill very suddenly, and medical men being sent for, she recovered. The medical men were totally unable to ascertain the cause of illness. Shortly after, the wife was again taken ill, and notwithstanding every effort on the part of the medical men, and the careful attention of her husband, she died within twenty-four hours after this second illness. Before death, however, she made over all her property, amounting to about $5,000, to her husband. Matters looked suspicious, and so strong did the finger of suspicion point to the husband, as the cause of death, that the wife's friends, who are wealthy, ordered a *post mortem* examination to be made, when it was found that the stomach was full of arsenic. Without further delay the husband was arrested, examined, and, on the evidence, committed for trial by the Auburn authorities. He was lodged in the Auburn jail. While incarcerated, Peet, in conjunction with half a dozen other convicts, plotted together, and late on the night of the first of February the six convicts broke jail by digging through a thick stone wall, and thereby effecting escape. Peet was confined in a double cell, and, when the jailer went to it in the morning, the door was found locked as usual, and nothing disturbed in the cell, save that the bird, along with the others, had taken flight. The authorities of Auburn then deputed Deputy Sheriff O. R. Van Eten to track the convicts, and that officer proceeded to Port Byron, N. Y., and found that two of the men answering the description given had jumped on board a railway train as it was leaving the station. He tracked them to Canada, but at London, C. W., lost the trail, and, after a visit to Bothwell, where he expected to come across them, he came to this city on Saturday night, at ten o'clock. He visited different places in the city, went to St. James' Cathedral on Sunday, suspecting that among the crowd who followed the volunteers something might turn up, but without avail. On Monday Mr. Van Eten strolled through the streets, and, while looking at every man who passed him, his eye caught a glimpse of a man who was sitting at the window of a boarding house on Adelaide street, and who looked extremely like the murderer Peet. To confirm his suspicion, he entered the next house and requested the owner to invite the boarding house keeper to step in for a moment; and this being done, on inquiry, he found that the party at the window had arrived in the city on Friday from the West, but had given his name as Brown. Fully satisfied that he had the convict within reach, he applied to our police authorities, and, accompanied by an officer, entered Peet's boarding house. The latter was listlessly sitting on a sofa in the front parlor. Being questioned, Peet, in rather a frightened manner, said that his name was Brown, and that he had come to the city in company with a friend on Friday. "You don't know George Peet?" inquired Mr. Van Eten. "No, never saw him in my life," replied Peet. "Well," said Mr. E., pulling out a hand-bill and reading Peet's description over, "if your name is Brown, you look very much like Peet, and I shall have to arrest you for breaking Auburn jail." Without a word, as pale as death, Brown was taken to City Hall Station, searched, and papers proving his identity found on him. While Mr. Van Eten was reading a private letter taken from a pocket book, Peet, in an excited manner, said, "Gentlemen, it's no use talking, I may as well admit the corn." Peet was brought up at the Police Court yesterday, but was remanded, while papers for his extradition are being prepared.

A LEAF IN HIS FORMER LIFE.

About ten months before his wife died he took a fancy to a chambermaid of fair looks, who was in his employ, and without asking his wife, went to a bank, drew $1,000 of her money, and left for Oil Springs, in Pennsylvania, and other places. Tired of roaming life, he returned, leaving the girl behind him, and after making up friends with his poor wife, set up in the hotel business a short distance from Auburn, keeping a house which was the resort of all the loafers of the vicinity. From letters found in Peet's possession, it was expected that the chambermaid would arrive in this city yesterday, and to give Mr. Van Eten time to arrest her before she could obtain knowledge of Peet's incarceration, the above facts were suppressed until to-day.

HIS PHYSIQUE AND STORY.

Peet is an Englishman by birth, and in speaking misplaces the letter "H," and seems to be a man possessed of some knowledge of the world. He has sandy hair, very light eyebrows, sandy whiskers, light blue eyes, very full face, florid complexion, and stands about 5 feet 7 in. in height. He is a man of about 230 lbs. weight, and is forty-six years of age. He stated to our reporter, while in the cells, that the "whole thing" was made up against him. He did all in his power to "alleviate the sufferings" of his "poor wife." He had two of the best medical men to attend her, and the "folks" in his "locality" were "down" on him because he was a "strong Democrat," for "down there the Republicans are thick as bees." Peet said, "I calculate matters will turn out all right when I get to home." He says that he was in his cell about ten o'clock at night, in Auburn jail, when a prisoner opened his door and told him that he "might as well come along with the boys while there was a chance to get out." Peet denies having plotted in any way to escape, but Mr. Van Eten, who, it should be stated, arrested one of the escaped prisoners, named James Coyle, of Westport, N. Y., was told that Peet not only plotted, but offered "any amount of money" to Coyle to enable them to leave the precincts of the jail. Mr. Van Eten deserves credit for the manner in which he followed up the prisoner and made the arrest, and the authorities of Cayuga county may feel proud of the efficiency of their Deputy Sheriff.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A Legal Question Growing Out of the Rebellion—A Rebel General Sued—A Tangled Complication.

[From the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, 9th.]

Jas. Hickman, formerly of Huntsville, Ala., brought suit by attachment against Gen. W. B. Bates, who, under Bragg's orders, arrested Hickman. Hickman was a blockade runner. After his arrest he was sent to Gen. Forrest, who transferred him to Bragg's headquarters at Murfreesboro. This occurred in December, 1862. Bragg, acting upon representations of citizens of Huntsville, liberated Mr. Hickman. Subsequently he was re-arrested by Gen. Bates, under Bragg's order. He was tried under *habeas corpus* before Scruggs, and again released. Bate prosecuted and Pope Walker, formerly Confederate States Secretary of War, defended him. Subsequently the grand jury at Huntsville "presented" Hickman for treason to the Confederate States. He was acquitted.

At the close of the war, Hickman, finding that Gen. Bates had real estate in Tennessee, levied an attachment, fixing his damages at $25,000, for false imprisonment. The case was continued at the last term, and Saturday was finally disposed of, though not on final hearing. East, Harrison, Gaut and Jordon Stokes are attorneys for Hickman; Judge Turner, Bate's partner, John S. Brien and Judge Guild, appear for Gen. Bates.

The attachment is based upon the allegation that Bates is a non-resident of Tennessee, because of absence for more than four years in the Confederate States army. The question of great importance is, whether such absence made Bates a non-resident. He pleads in abatement his return to Tennessee, August, 1865, and that he was always a resident of Tennessee. Plaintiff replies, reasserting Bates' non-residence, amplifying his original plea. Bates' counsel, in their replication, enter a demurrer. This plea is sustained by Judge John M. Lea. Hickman then asked leave to amend his original affidavit.

Is a Confederate officer, executing an arrest, held harmless by an order from a superior officer? Did C. S. officers lose State citizenship by four years absence in the army? If Bate be protected by Bragg's orders, are Bragg and Forrest liable to suit for damages? This case will certainly go to the Supreme Court, and constitute a leading case; hence the importance which it possesses.

A DISTRESSING AFFAIR.

Scalp Torn from a Boy's Head.

[From the Galena Gazette, 14th.]

On Wednesday, the 7th inst., a boy sixteen years old, named Bell, living about three miles northeast of Lancaster, Grant Co., Wis., met with a most horrible accident. The boy was "cleaning up" around a threshing machine, when his hair, which was quite long, caught in the tumbling rod of the machine, which was revolving very rapidly, and in an instant his scalp was completely stripped from his head, leaving the skull entirely bare. It skinned nearly his whole head, beginning at the eyebrows, extending over the top of the head, and down the back of the neck, laying bare the vertebra of the neck, tearing off the right ear and severing some of the posterior muscles which unite the head with the body. He was alive this morning and had remarkable courage in the hope of recovery, but physicians say there is not the slightest hope for him. The life and moisture of the cranium of course will not be retained without its natural covering.

This is a most distressing case, and the more so from the fact that the boy has a prospect of dying a slow and most horrible death.

Lincoln University.

LINCOLN, Ill., March 12, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The Board of Trustees of Lincoln University, elected a faculty last week, composed of the gentlemen given below. If you see proper to give the names an insertion in your paper as an item of news, you will much oblige many friends.

Respectfully,
G. H. CAMPBELL.

President—Rev. Azel Freeman, D. D., Newburg, Ind.
Professor of Languages—Wm. Mariner, A. M., Owensborough, Ky.
Professor of Mathematics—A. J. McGlumphy, A. M., Wilson, Ill.
Professor of Natural Sciences—J. D. Latimer, A. B., Abingdon, Ill.

FROM VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Reminiscences—Severe Winter—New Gold Discoveries in British Columbia—Business in Victoria—Steamer on the Rocks, &c.

A private letter from a former citizen of Illinois to one of the editors of the TRIBUNE, dated Victoria, Jan. 17, 1866, has some items of interest from that far-off region. We make the following extracts:

After my best respects and the compliments of the season, accept my hearty congratulations on your safe arrival at your home, with the hope that your journey to this distant part of the world has benefitted your general health, improved your knowledge of the resources and capabilities of the vast country bordering upon the Pacific Ocean, and that you will now occasionally wield your masterly pen in furthering its development and in determining its future destiny.

It seems quite like a dream, that we should have met on this far-off shore—that an acquaintance and friendship inaugurated in Illinois should be resumed on the soil of Her Britannic Majesty; and when I realise that it is all true, it pains me to think our meeting should have been so brief. But I often dwell upon your visit with friends Colfax, Bowles and Richardson, here, with much pleasure. It serves to assuage the tediousness of many solitary hours, is still the topic of conversation among the friends, made a good impression among the English, and is regarded as one of the grand events happening in Victoria.

Nothing startling has occurred here since you left. Early in November the gold adventurers in British Columbia commenced returning. Some few had been lucky—bringing down $60,000, $40,000, and some less. As a general thing, however, the mines did not yield as well as the two previous seasons, and many of the miners turned their attention to exploring and prospecting the country. The result has been that extensive gold fields have been discovered in a country called the "Big Bend." This is some distance above Fort Colwell, and in British Columbia. It is said these "new diggings" are rich and extensive. New gold fields were also found in a country called "Bridge River," which is about fifty miles from Lilvett. Both of these discoveries were made late in the season, giving but little time to determine their richness or extent. The papers here, and in British Columbia, are making quite a blow about these new mines, and it is expected the coming spring will witness a large rush of adventurers to them.

The mining laws of British Columbia, the taxes, rents and licenses, however, will deter Americans who have ever spent a season there from venturing again, and hereafter they will be found in Idaho, Washington and Montana Territories—fully as productive, if not richer countries than British Columbia, in the precious metals—where these drawbacks are not experienced.

The city of Victoria is being fast depopulated. Business within the past few months has fallen off at least one half, and merchants are drawing off as fast as they can. Instead of miners wintering here as in former years, they go to San Francisco, and many of our hotels, and all the places of amusement are closed, making the city look very dull and desolate. In the winters of 1864 and 1865, the city could boast of between 7,000 and 8,000 inhabitants; now 3,000 are all that are claimed, including all the Siwashes.—[Indians. Eds. TRIB.]

The Colonial Parliament has been in session for several weeks. Seeing the position of affairs, they are trying to remedy them by cutting down the salaries of officials, amalgamating the offices, reducing the taxes, and offering a subsidy for steamers to run direct to and from San Francisco. This may afford temporary relief, but unless there is a radical change in almost every thing here, there can be but little hope for the colony of Vancouver Island. It is too near America to ever flourish and go ahead under the present order of things, and even Englishmen, after being here one or two years, and witnessing the American spirit and enterprize, become disgusted, leave for the "land of the free and the home of the brave," get naturalized, and then they pitch into any and every thing, like true Americans.

We have had the severest winter here, thus far, known to any resident. Since the middle of November we have had a succession of terrific gales, snow and rain storms. Much damage has been done to shipping, and several vessels have been lost. A few days since the splendid ship William Tell, of Boston, of 1,500 tons burden, was wrecked at the entrance of the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Snow has fallen to the depth of near two feet, an event never known, and the mercury has been down to within five degrees of zero. This was considered wonderfully cold, and many a poor Indian got his feet and ears frozen.

The steamship Sierra Nevada, Captain F. Conner, that you left this port in for San Francisco, is on the rocks in the Columbia river, near St. Helens, and it is feared she never will be fit for service again. She has been a good old ship, served her time well on the waters, and if she is now permitted to rest her bones on the rocks, but few people who have occasion to travel on this coast, will cast many regrets.

MILITARY STATISTICS.

The Supplementary Work of the Sanitary Commission—Interesting Facts Concerning Michigan Troops.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 10.]

It is a fact not generally known, that the Sanitary Commission are now engaged in the very important work of compiling statistics relative to the soldiers of the Union army, for the purpose of ascertaining certain important scientific facts. When the war closed, the Commission found they had some $400,000 in their treasury, and it was believed that a very useful end could be accomplished by devoting a portion of it to the procuring of statistics, relative to the nativity and occupation of our Union soldiers, as also their complexion, color of their hair and eyes, etc., with the view of ascertaining the relative power of endurance of the light and dark complexioned men, and other important scientific facts. The superintendency of the work of compiling these statistics was placed in the hands of Prof. Gould, of Cambridge, Mass., who has sent agents to various State capitals, to gather from the records at the offices of the Adjutant Generals of the several States the required information. Capt. Phalen, of Boston, has been engaged in that capacity at the Adjutant General's office in this city for about three months past, and we are indebted to him for the following facts relative to Michigan soldiers: It appears that only about one-sixth of all the recruits, excluding those who volunteered during the first year of the war, were of foreign birth. Upwards of one-third were born in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—by far the greater portion in New York. About one-fourth are natives of Michigan. The following statement shows the nativity of upward of 11,000 of our recruits, and also represents the average proportion of the whole number enlisted in the State: New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 4,414; Michigan, 2,976; Ohio, Indiana, and other Western States, 1,324; Canada, 873; New England, 412; Germany, 425; Ireland, 416; England, 417.

With regard to occupation, farmers greatly predominate, and constitute about two-thirds of the whole number. Mechanics come next in order, and make up about one-sixth. Laborers come next, and professional men last; but very few of the latter appearing on the records. From three-fourths to four-fifths were of light complexion. One-third have brown hair, and about one-fourth dark; next in order comes light, black next, and lastly gray. More than one-half have blue eyes, and about one-fifth gray while hazel, dark, and black eyes respectively follow. From these facts it will be seen that light complexion and blue eyes greatly predominate. Statistics show that men of this class are more capable of enduring fatigue and the hardships of camp-life than those of a dark complexion and with dark and black eyes. The mechanics were mostly born in the Eastern States, while of the natives of this State a very large majority were farmers.

The above facts have reference to the men recruited after the first excitement of volunteering had passed away. The proportion of native born citizens to foreigners among the early volunteers exceeds that among the late recruits; but not to so great an extent as in some of the Eastern States. In New York State more than three-fourths of the early volunteers were native born, while of recruits the foreign element predominated.

POLITICAL.

During the war, Andrew Johnson, then Military Governor of Tennessee, visited the capital of Pennsylvania. In the Senate a proposition was made to invite him to speak in the State House. Mr. Heister Clymer, the present copperhead candidate for Governor of that State, was a Senator from Berks county, and made a speech in opposition to the motion. In the course of that speech, he denounced Andrew Johnson, as a "dirty demagogue," a "man whose public course in Tennessee is a blot upon American civilization." This Clymer is now the Copperhead candidate for Governor, and the strong card of his supporters is announced to be the fact that he is "a warm and enthusiastic supporter of the President," and the people are called upon to rally to his support in opposition to the well tried soldier and statesman, Maj. Gen. John W. Geary. We don't believe they'll do it.

The Unionists of Rhode Island are all but unanimous in favor of the nomination of Gen. Burnside for Governor. The General is not much accustomed to running, but if he should be nominated he may walk over the course at his leisure. We don't see that Rhode Island papers are "casting asperations," upon him, but they have been on Gen. Smith.

At the late charter elections in Michigan, Battle Creek went Republican by 131 majority; Hillsdale, Republican by 75; St. Johns, Republican for the first time—majority, 60; Owosso, Republican; Hudson, Republican; Jonesville, a portion of the ticket Republican, and the balance "bolters" ticket—no Democratic ticket run; Corunna, Republican; White Pigeon, Republican, by from 30 to 130; Ionia, no party ticket. At the election in Michigan the Copperheads and "Administration Republicans" ran a "Union ticket" against a straight Union Republican ticket. The straight ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 19 to 45. Michigan is certain for Union and liberty. In fact not a city or town, as far as heard from, has gone Copperhead.

The Indianapolis *Journal* states that in the recent contest for the seat held by Voorhees in the House of Representatives, it was found that the ballot boxes had been violated to such an extent as to utterly destroy the reliability of the returns. The majorities returned for Voorhees in those townships were, in the aggregate, much larger than his entire majority in the District. The Committee treated the whole returns from these towns as vitiated by the frauds proved, and gave the seat to Col. Washburn. It may not be out of place here to state that the rule of the Democracy has always been to decide these simply on partisan grounds. To this we believe there has never been an exception.

John Van Buren has gone to Connecticut to speak for the Copperhead State ticket. This insures the success of the Republican Union ticket.

The local Union papers [illegible] are very generally urging the nomination and straightforward support of Republican Union candidates for town offices at the coming April elections. The Princeton *Republican*, "the Democracy are trying to make capital for their sinking cause, out of the recent *shiftings* of the President, and for that reason Union men should be on their guard against the sophistries and intrigues of a conquered but still defiant foe. Let us fight anew the fight of Union and Freedom; rally around the glorious old stars and stripes, and again proclaim liberty to all. Let every true Union man stand firm by the principles that saved us a nation, no matter who may prove faithless to the trusts of freemen. Every true Union man should indorse and act upon these sentiments."

THE JOLLY OLD PEDAGOGUE.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

'Twas a jolly old pedagogue, long ago,
Tall and slender, and sallow and dry;
His form was bent, and his gait was slow,
His long thin hair was as white as snow,
But a wonderful twinkle shone in his eye;
And he sang every night as he went to bed,
"Let us be happy down here below;
The living should live, though the dead be dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He taught his scholars the rule of three,
Reading and writing, and history, too;
He took his little ones up on his knee,
For a kind old heart in his breast had he,
And the wants of the littlest child he knew:
"Learn while you're young," he often said,
"There's much to enjoy, down here below;
Life for the living and rest for the dead!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

With the stupidest boys he was kind and cool,
Speaking only in gentlest tones;
The rod was hardly known in his school—
Whipping, to him, was a barbarous rule,
And too hard work for his poor old bones;
Besides, it was painful, he sometimes said:
"We should make life pleasant, down here below,
The living need charity more than the dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He lived in the house by the hawthorn lane,
With roses and woodbine over the door;
His rooms were quiet, and neat, and plain,
But a spirit of comfort there held reign,
And made him forget he was old and poor;
"I need so little," he often said;
"And my friends and relatives here below
Won't litigate over me when I am dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

But the pleasantest times that he had, of all,
Were the sociable hours he used to pass,
With his chair tipped back to a neighbor's wall,
Making an unceremonious call,
Over a pipe and a friendly glass:
This was the finest pleasure, he said,
Of the many he tasted here below;
"Who has no cronies had better be dead!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

Then the jolly old pedagogue's wrinkled face
Melted all over in sunshiny smiles;
He stirred his glass with an old-school grace,
Chuckled and sipped, and prattled apace,
Till the house grew merry from cellar to tiles:
"I'm a pretty old man," he gently said,
"I've lingered a long while here below;
But my heart is fresh, if my youth is fled!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He smoked his pipe in the balmy air,
Every night when the sun went down,
While the soft wind played in his silvery hair,
Leaving its tenderest kisses there,
On the jolly old pedagogue's jolly old crown;
And feeling the kisses, he smiled, and said,
"'Twas a glorious world down here below;
Why wait for happiness till we are dead?"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

He sat at his door, one midsummer night,
After the sun had sunk in the West,
And the lingering beams of golden light
Made his kindly old face look warm and bright,
While the odorous night-wind whispered "Rest!"
Gently—gently—he bowed his head—
There were angels waiting for him, I know;
He was sure of his happiness, living or dead,
This jolly old pedagogue, long ago.
—*Round Table.*

The Veto.

[From the Philadelphia Evening [illegible]

[Senators Willey, Doolittle, [illegible] Stewart and Norton voted for the [illegible] Bill on its passage in the Senate, [illegible] it by sustaining the President's veto.]

Quoth Senator Willey,
"We were deemed silly,
There can't be a doubt;"
"The fact is," said Doolittle,
"We certainly knew but little
What we were about!"
"By thunder!" cried [illegible]
"He's smashed my [illegible]
Or else I'll be—[illegible]"
"That's so," chimed in [illegible]
"We can't play our [illegible]
King Andrew the First!"
"Oh," said Stewart, (Nevada)
"We're wiser and sadder
Than we were before!"
"We repent of our sin,"
Whimpered Norton, of Minn.,
"And we'll do so no more!"
[Exeunt the six Senators, to such [illegible]

FROM MORMONDOM.

How a Gentile Newspaper [illegible] the Saints—The Late "[illegible]" Presidency.

[From the Salt Lake City Vedette.]

Not satisfied with the tenth of [illegible] the tenth of their stock, the tenth [illegible] manufactures, the tenth of their [illegible] the tenth of their possessions, [illegible] monarchy is making another [illegible] honest and hardworking people [illegible] country settlements, after this [illegible] comes from the "Presidency" [illegible] Bishops of the counties, that [illegible] so much in stock and wagons [illegible] sible object of fitting out five [illegible] —to go to the Missouri after the [illegible] So, so! And many of the more [illegible] giving their last bob-tail steers [illegible] this church exaction, though [illegible] know in their hearts (and [illegible] in undertone) that the whole [illegible] only, as ever, a selfish speculation [illegible] chiefs to stock their church [illegible] country over, and let the poor [illegible] Danish immigrants arrive [illegible] old mare, or via Walker's wagon [illegible] idea of each district donating [illegible] much to "bring out the emigrants" [illegible] egregious imposition, and they [illegible] to "see it"—quite clearly.

Drink sage-brush tea till next [illegible] Bishop from this place, on the [illegible] ago, "rather than patronize those [illegible] merchants of the city, to their [illegible] dollars a pound for tea. Save your [illegible] till it becomes tea, and your [illegible] to twenty, and contribute to our [illegible] sand dollar fund which the Priesthood [illegible] pecting from the settlements to [illegible] for tea and things to San Francisco [illegible] —when we will buy it for you at a [illegible] forty cents." The Lord help the [illegible] peasantry, and have this wholesale [illegible] gery and imposition buried into [illegible] whence it emanates!

A Chinese Execution—Atrocious Barbarities.

An account of an execution in [illegible] na, says the condemned man being [illegible] a cross, the executioner commenced [illegible] rible butchery by first cutting off [illegible] above the eyes; next the ears and the breasts; then he cut through the [illegible] each arm. Then the muscles of the [illegible] were cut out in the same manner. [illegible] executioner had performed these [illegible] ful tortures upon the poor [illegible] laid his small knife aside and [illegible] another, about ten inches long [illegible] about an inch broad, and [illegible] on each side of the man's chest, [illegible] ribs bare. Then he made several [illegible] with the knife, ran it into the poor [illegible] body, entering just below the [illegible] middle of the chest, to the tail [illegible] blade, and, coming downwards with [illegible] let out his entrails. He then [illegible] open the stomach. Then giving a [illegible] ran his hand in, and seized the [illegible] and cut it out. This finished the [illegible] the executioner left the man in this [illegible] state, not yet dead. The body was [illegible] for five days afterwards, to the great [illegible] ance of the Europeans who [illegible] houses adjacent. The poor rebel [illegible] human tortures most manfully, [illegible] cry escaping him during all the time.

The Spendthrift Unveiled.

[From Macmillan's Magazine.]

Conceive a man addressing his [illegible] "My dear fellow, certainly I will [illegible] couple of hundreds. I'll give [illegible] three sisters' music-lessons, new [illegible] jaunts to the seaside this year; [illegible] pale little Fanny, who costs my [illegible] good deal in physician's advice. I [illegible] all her doctor's fees for six [illegible] and she shall go without. I would [illegible] stingy as to refuse a friend such a [illegible] as you've asked of me—no, [illegible] world." Or thus: "I made little [illegible] the dancer such a splendid [illegible] Christmas! I gave her three [illegible] fat old father's plodding work at [illegible] with Tightenall & Co.! He's [illegible] you know; drowsy of an evening [illegible] out, in fact; had rather a hard [illegible] good many of us to provide for. But I [illegible] termined I'd give her the ear-rings [illegible] given double, aye, six years of [illegible] earned salary, sooner than not have [illegible] handsomely to her about [illegible] thus: "I can't stand a fellow [illegible] his chum such a paltry favor as [illegible] a club, or sharing a yacht, or taking [illegible] opera-box with him. I know I didn't [illegible] itate a minute when Tom Osprey [illegible] I gave him my mother's carriage [illegible] little Sam's favorite pony, and my [illegible] hunters, and that little box at Twickenham [illegible] where they used to go for change of [illegible] summer—before Tom had half done [illegible] ing about it. I'm not one of your [illegible] fellows. I always come forward [illegible] when a friend wants anything, [illegible] —liberal only to Self, instead of [illegible] "I always say there are certain things [illegible] can't do without. Must make a [illegible] and have certain comforts. I like to [illegible] and see other fellows enjoy it. [illegible] worth having if you don't put [illegible] into it! I was obliged to have all [illegible] grandmother's sables and shawls [illegible] —(you know she brought me up) [illegible] was too poor to do it)—and the [illegible] had put by for my cousin Bessie [illegible] without, I assure you; not, at least, [illegible] live like a gentleman. Can't see why [illegible] Bessie should be in any hurry about [illegible] or why the confounded prig she's [illegible] makes such a point of what he calls [illegible] means of support.' All I know is, [illegible] do without her portion, and [illegible] Indian shawls and Russian sables [illegible] fact."

Chain Gate for the Victoria Bridge.

[From the Montreal Gazette, [illegible]

Shortly after the Trent affair [illegible] gentlemen visited the Victoria [illegible] recommended, besides a strong [illegible] putting up of a chain gate similar [illegible] the citadel of Quebec, which [illegible] any sudden entry or surprise [illegible] might be easily opened and [illegible] through. A very small party [illegible] bags of powder, getting into the [illegible] bridge, might do infinite damage [illegible] minutes, as well in respect of [illegible] ty destroyed as in interrupting [illegible] munication; and at a time [illegible] bands of prowling vagabonds [illegible] chief, might come in, it seems [illegible] justifiable to leave such a [illegible] valuable property so openly [illegible] chain gate, which would be [illegible] openings sufficient to allow [illegible] through it, might be easily [illegible] either end of the bridge [illegible] We should say we are [illegible] this suggestion by a gentleman [illegible] nizant of the examination [illegible] first place alluded. A [illegible] the bridge at the time of [illegible] we suppose this will now [illegible]

Title Difficulties at [illegible]

[From the [illegible] Times, [illegible]

The difficulties between the United [illegible] Petroleum Company at [illegible] interest of the Thomas Holmden [illegible] still being agitated, and seem to [illegible] in importance. A notice [illegible] lessees of the United States [illegible] parties entitled to [illegible] them [illegible] [illegible] made his [illegible] out it [illegible] under his [illegible] and Fulton Houses, [illegible] valuable buildings, are [illegible] ted States Petroleum Company [illegible] stead of the Holmden Farm [illegible] United States Company [illegible] notice to its tenants, by [illegible] concerned to remove their [illegible]

[illegible] AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 17, 1866.

[illegible] yesterday to the fact that the grain [illegible] receipts were generally signed by clerks, and rarely, if ever, by the proprietors or lessees of the warehouses, and pointed out the risk which was incurred in consequence by overissues, &c. Acting on the TRIBUNE's suggestions, the bankers [illegible] have issued the following document:

CHICAGO, March 17, 1866.

NOTICE.—We will not advance upon, or accept as collaterals for loans, after the [illegible] inst., any warehouse receipts for grain, &c., not issued prior to that date, which are not signed by the actual owners or lessees of the several elevators and warehouses. (Signed)

E. Aiken, Pres't First National Bank.
W. F. Coolbaugh, President Union Nat. Bank.
[illegible] Blair, Pres't Merchants' National Bank.
[illegible] Tallman, Cashier Traders' National Bank.
[illegible] Holmes, Cashier Third National Bank.
[illegible] Sons.
[illegible], Cashier Northwestern Nat. Bank.
A. C. Badger & Co.
[illegible] Gage, Cashier Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.
[illegible], Cashier Second National Bank.
J. Young Scammon, Pres't Mechanics' National Bank.
D. J. Lake, Cashier Manufacturers' National Bank.
Robert Reid, Agent Bank of Montreal.
Josiah Lombard, President Fifth National Bank.

This will settle that point satisfactorily to all concerned. If the warehousemen will now go to work and get their receipts engraved on a steel plate, and have them printed on paper expressly manufactured for them with a water-mark, there will be but little danger of their being counterfeited. The safety of the public demands that this should be done immediately. The expense incurred will be very light compared with the advantage gained.

—The money market to-day was reported to be closer than yesterday. The bankers are still losing currency in consequence of the light supply of exchange, and the low condition of the deposit accounts. The demand for accommodations, however, is only moderate, and there is no great pressure. Rates of discount are steady at 10 per cent per annum at the banks, and 1@1½ per cent per month on the street.

Eastern Exchange is scarce and firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots are selling among bankers at 50c premium per thousand, but the leading banks are expressing currency almost daily to meet their drafts in New York.

The following table shows the clearings and balances at the Clearing House in this city during the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
March 12	$1,001,094.43	$145,695.50
March 13	757,517.16	[illegible]
March 14	685,151.09	136,516.49
March 15	[illegible]	92,709.57
March 16	971,638.67	140,757.22
March 17	788,155.73	140,516.45
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	5,971,381.09	[illegible]

—The defeat of the Loan Bill in Congress, yesterday, does not surprise us. Apart from the objections which were urged against the bill, as to its conferring too much power on the Secretary of the Treasury, there was a [illegible] opposition to the foreign loan clause, which would of itself have defeated the measure. The alarm felt in commercial circles during the past sixty days regarding the course which Mr. McCulloch was likely to pursue to bring the country back to specie payments, has evidently been appreciated in Congress. We trust Congress will now speedily pass a bill which will plainly indicate what course is to be pursued in connection with the national finances, so that business men may know definitely what to rely upon. The uncertainty which has existed in commercial circles for three months past is neither beneficial to the Government nor the people.

This afternoon the telegraphic despatches inform us that a reconsideration of the vote by which the Loan bill was defeated is contemplated. In our opinion, the Committee of Ways and Means had better frame a new bill entirely, rather than attempt to get the old one through both Houses. We have reason to believe that it will be fought strenuously both in the House and the Senate.

—Gold opened in New York to-day at 129¾ and closed at 129¼. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, gold brokers:

[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 17, 1866.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours compare with those of the corresponding date last year as follows:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The general markets to-day ruled firm, but not active. The speculative demand has fallen off materially within a few days past, and quite a number of grain operators have entirely withdrawn from the market.

[illegible]

Review of the Chicago Pork and Beef Packing for 1865-6.

CHICAGO, March 12, 1866.

[illegible]

We are faithfully yours,
HENRY MILWARD & CO.

Summary of the Beef and Pork Packing of 1865-66.

[illegible]

* Those marked thus are omitted in the computation of Lard Averages, as a large portion of the Hog was rendered.

Statement of Current Prices of Provisions from Nov. 1st, 1865, to March 17th, 1866.

Weekly Receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs for the Last Seven Years.

[illegible]

THE PROVISION TRADE OF CHICAGO.

The Pork and Beef Packing for 1865-66.

[illegible]

The following table shows the weekly receipts of Live Hogs from Oct. 1 to March 18 for three years, to which is added the aggregate receipts of Dressed Hogs for the same time:

WEEKLY RECEIPTS OF LIVE HOGS AT CHICAGO FOR THREE SEASONS.

[illegible]

*Included in table of weekly receipts.

The following table shows the weekly shipments of Live Hogs from October 1st to March 18, for three years, to which are added the aggregate shipments of Dressed Hogs for the same time:

SHIPMENTS OF LIVE HOGS AT CHICAGO FOR THREE SEASONS.

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Hogs—live and dressed—for a series of seasons:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HOGS DURING FOURTEEN SEASONS.

[illegible]

The following table shows the number of beeves packed in Chicago for a number of seasons:

BEEVES PACKED IN CHICAGO FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

[illegible]

The following table shows the entire receipts and shipments of Hogs and Beef Cattle for eleven years, ending Jan. 1st, 1866:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HOGS AND BEEF CATTLE IN CHICAGO FOR ELEVEN YEARS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 17.

Our leading jobbers report a fairly active trade in Dry Goods during the past week, but the market has ruled very irregular and unsettled on all Domestic goods. [illegible]

[illegible]

Erastus Corning, of Albany, the famous financier, manufacturer, merchant, politician and railroad king, [illegible] business with a [illegible]. His age is about 70 years.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 17.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of Beef Cattle during the week ending today, compared with the receipts and shipments of the corresponding week last year:

[illegible]

THE MARKET.

The market for the week just closed has been fairly active and much more favorable for drovers than could reasonably be expected, when we take into consideration the drooping character of the Eastern markets. [illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 17.

[illegible]

General Notices.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

[illegible]

MEARS' WOOD STOVE
FOUNDRY OFFICE.
236 & 238 LAKE STREET.

TO PARTIES WISHING TO INVEST IN A
Good Manufacturing Business.

[illegible]

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., March [illegible], 1866.

[illegible]

BROWN'S UNIVERSAL BROOM HEAD
"Make Your Own Brooms."

[illegible]

SOMETHING NEW.—Send [illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office, Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 15th day of March, 1866.

[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS.

[illegible]

SCANDINAVISKA LIST.

Från March 4, to March 11, 1866.

[illegible]

LETTRES FRANCAISES, &C.

From March 4 to March 11, 1866.

[illegible]

HOLLANDSE BRIES.

[illegible]

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

Special Notices.

Good News at Last.

[illegible]

Spermatorrhea.

Having been cured of Spermatorrhea by a celebrated physician, and obtained his mode of treatment, I desire to send sufferers from self-abuse the means by which they can be permanently cured. All communications confidential. Address with stamp, W. H. STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 6458, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

Office, 179 South Clark st., corner of Monroe.

Dr. Webster,

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old-standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, also the effects of solitary habit, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: Pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and uneasiness in female society, unsteadiness, dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital powers, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, impotency—can be fully restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. [illegible], Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermot, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Henderson, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! No disappointment —no ridiculous tints. [illegible] New York. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS, [illegible] the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by [illegible]. He tells the affections of the [illegible]. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at Drug Store [illegible] Madison st., between [illegible]

Hotels.

"WELLAND HOUSE"
HOTEL,
ST. CATHARINES, C. W.

For sale on favorable terms, one-third interest in the above mentioned first-class Hotel and its furniture.

This house, which was designed expressly for the business, is substantially built, and in good repair, and enjoys a fair share of the [illegible]. Its original cost was upwards of $60,000, and it has lately been improved at considerable outlay, by the addition of baths connected with [illegible] mineral waters of the place have been introduced.

To any person who understands and wishes to engage in the Hotel business, and who would take the active superintendence of the house, this offers an excellent opportunity of embarking in a profitable business, as year by year the curative nature of the waters is becoming more widely known, and the business will naturally increase and extend itself.

For particulars apply to
Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY,
Agents Bank of Montreal, 32 Pine st., New York.
R. REID, Esq.,
Agent Bank of Montreal, 48 LaSalle st., Chicago.
Or the Managers of the Bank of Montreal at Hamilton or St. Catharines, Canada West.

Government Sales.

GOVERNMENT SALE—Queensware, Cutlery, Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Ranges, Blankets, &c.—Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday morning, March 27th, at 9 o'clock, a large stock of the foregoing articles, in original packages, consisting in part of [illegible]

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT Property at Macon, Ga. By direction of the Secretary of War all the Building Materials, Steam Engines, Machinery, Tools, Iron, Copper, Lumber, and stores of various kinds which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large Armory, Laboratory and Arsenal, [illegible] will be sold at public auction. [illegible]

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on Wednesday, April 4th, 1866, and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ord. Brev. Lt. Col. Com. Augusta Arsenal.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 12, 1866.

I will offer for sale at public auction, at the Franklin Shops, on the 5th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following articles of Machinery: [illegible]

This Machinery is of the best patterns and all in good condition. Persons wishing to examine it before the day of sale can do so by calling at the Franklin Shops.

Terms: Cash, Government Funds.

By order of Capt. A. R. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster Dept. Tenn.

To Contractors.

GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES [illegible]

[illegible]

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Leasing Government Warehouses at Cairo, Ill.," and addressed to the undersigned. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

WM. MYERS,
Brev. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for the building of a jail [illegible] two stories high, with basement, for the County of Livingston, Ill., will be received at the office of the County Clerk in Pontiac, said county, up to [illegible] o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, April [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible] Building Com.

Pontiac, Ill., March 9, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Board of Supervisors of Peoria county, State of Illinois, having determined to erect a new Jail [illegible]

[illegible] EMERY, Chairman,
[illegible]
WALTER STEWART,
Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Peoria County.

Peoria, February 2d, 1866.

The Committee reserves the privilege to accept the bid which they may consider the best, and to reject any or all the bids offered.

Business Cards

HAWORTH, JOHNS & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of
Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c.
Agents for J. W. TAYLOR & CO., New Orleans, La.
196 South Water Street, Chicago,
AND 37 WALNUT STREET, CINCINNATI.

Liberal advances on shipments. [illegible]

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 19 BRIDGE STREET,
Corner Whitehall street,
H. D. WALBRIDGE, [illegible] NEW YORK.

Consignments solicited and advances made by
L. A. OSTROM,
No. 3 Lombard Building, southwest corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

MOWING AND REAPING
MACHINE
KNIVES AND SICKLES.

The undersigned, pioneers in the manufacture of Knives and Sickles for Mowing and Reaping Machines, now give their exclusive attention to this branch of their former business, and solicit orders from makers of machines for sickles of superior quality and style of workmanship, to be furnished at reasonably short notice. The merits of these goods are known by the leading implement makers of the country, many of whom have been supplied by us for the past [illegible] years.

THE WHITMAN & MILES MANUFACTURING CO.,
West Fitchburg, Mass.

Removals.

REMOVAL.
L. SCHOENFELD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S CLOTHING,
HAVE REMOVED TO
39 & 41 LAKE-ST., (Up Stairs.)

Tobacco and Cigars.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS

At the Illinois Penitentiary Cigar Factory, No. 14 South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

HENRY A. BALDWIN, Agent.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
[illegible] Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

Lumber.

LUMBER! LUMBER!—300,000 [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1866.

THE CITY.

[illegible]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Observance in Chicago—The Fenian Procession—Fenian Gatherings—Address by "President" Roberts.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAUSE.

Banquet of the St. Patrick's Society at the Tremont—Toasts and Speeches —Hibernian Hall.

Surely the world is coming to an end! [illegible]

THE PROCESSION.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

Yonkers and New York.

[illegible]

Emigrant Runners.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

Pressing's Pure Cider Vinegar, warranted pure and preserves pickles. 88 Market st., Chicago. p575

Go to our friend S. F. Merrill's for kerosene oils, lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, glassware, &c., 71 and 73 Randolph street.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Who Shall be Mayor?

[From the Cleveland Herald, 13th.]

Springfield, Ohio, is taking on airs. It has two Mayors in full authority, and a second postoffice is about to be opened in opposition to the "regular" one. (The first statement is a fact, the last is a rumor.) Mayor Snyder, having been impeached and deposed by the City Council, refuses to yield, has entrenched himself in his office, and dares the authorities to turn his position. Mr. Fleming, the newly appointed Mayor, has opened his office and bought a new docket and seal. The *Republic* publishes the cards of the two functionaries as follows:

"A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN."

JAMES FLEMING, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF Springfield, O.
(by appointment of the City Council,)
May be found at regular hours at the Council Room, in the City Hall building.
"Business is business and must be attended to."
☞ A bran new Docket and City Seal just received.

J. J. SNYDER still continues the "Mayor business," at the old stand.
The custom of the law-breaking portion of community is respectfully solicited.
☞ Business done with the old, original, reliable City Docket and Seal.

A Murdered Man Turns Up in the Nick of Time.

[From the Benton (Ill.) Standard, 9.]

Some time ago the skeleton of a man was found near Cambridge, and the verdict of the jury of inquest was that it was the remains of Henry Mahorn, as the clothing was identified and other marks were recognized by the friends of Mahorn, and suspicion at once rested on David Williams, as they were together, on their way to enlist when Mahorn was last seen. On the 15th of last month the accused was brought before Judge Duff on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and as the trial proceeded, everything seemed to point clearly to Williams as the murderer of Mahorn. Imagine the astonishment and surprise, when Mahorn walked into the court room, alive and well, and overturned the circumstantial evidence by the most positive that could be produced. The prisoner was immediately discharged. Mahorn had entered the army under an assumed name and had never written to his friends, and who really supposed him dead. His discharge, and arrival home, just as it occurred, probably saved the life of his friend Williams, an entirely innocent man.

Titusville Election.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 17.—The first election under our city charter passed off yesterday in a quiet and orderly manner. [illegible] M. Angier is elected Mayor, together with the whole People's ticket.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[illegible]

DIED.

In this city, March 16th, Mrs. E. FOLY, aged 70 yrs. Funeral from the residence of her son, Mr. J. Foly, to-day (Sunday.) Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, at the residence of his father, CHAS. EDWARD STOREY, youngest son of Dr. Chas. Storey, of inflammation of the brain, aged 19 months.

At Memphis, Tenn., on the 9th inst., Mr. ISRAEL L. RUNYON, aged 26 years.

At Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo., March 11th, from wounds received at the hands of robbers, AKINS MACKEY, formerly of Potter's Hollow, Albany Co., N. Y., brother of W. P. Mackey, of this place.

☞ Albany Weekly Argus and Journal please copy.

General Notices.

Grand Orchestral and Presentation CONCERT!

Smith & Nixon's Hall, Chicago,

On Tuesday Evening, March 27, '66.

[illegible]

OVER 200 GIFTS!

[illegible]

ONLY 1,500 TICKETS WILL BE SOLD.

[illegible]

PURE BLOOD MAKER.

To Rent.

TO RENT—House on the north-[illegible]

TO RENT—The large Warehouse [illegible]

TO RENT—The South Hall of [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1st, house [illegible]

TO RENT—Hotel. The hotel at Lake Forest is being repaired and put in repair, [illegible] D. J. LAKE, Box 6143, Chicago P. O.

TO RENT—A portion of the second floor Nos. 39 and 41 Lake st. p33

TO RENT—A pleasant, furnished lodging room [illegible] Inquire at 100 South LaSalle st.

TO RENT—Two rooms, with sewing machine, and part of furniture for sale, at 99 Madison st., Room 4.

TO RENT—Two-story and basement brick house of ten rooms, No. 115 Fourth ave. Has all the modern improvements. Possession the 1st of May. ALEX. COOK, 100 Clark st.

TO RENT—2d and 3d floors, 22 by 100 feet, brick building No. 249 Kinzie st., [illegible]

TO RENT—9 1-2 acres land, with house, on Ft. W. Railroad, 1½ miles south of Stock Yards. R. C. MORLY & CO., 9 Metropolitan Block. p371

TO RENT—A cottage of nine rooms, pleasantly situated in the healthiest part of the city, North Side, [illegible] Apply at 345 North Clark st.

TO RENT—Office room and basement, 229 Washington st., suitable for commission business. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—Two-story house, 8 rooms, [illegible] 86 South Jefferson. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—An old established Blacksmith Shop, with tools complete, in a good location. Address P. O. Box 3383, Chicago.

TO RENT—House in Evanston. My house in Evanston, with barn, &c., to rent. [illegible] Apply to A. C. STEWART, 81 Monroe street.

TO RENT—The block of eight dwelling houses, now being completed, located on the corner of Sophia and Clark sts., North side, and fronting on Lincoln Park, [illegible] DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner of Franklin and Ohio sts.

TO RENT—A house of 10 rooms, with pantries, closets, gas, water, &c. Some furniture for sale. Possession given May 1st, or sooner, if desired. Apply on premises, 278 West Lake st.

TO RENT—May 1st, 745 Wabash avenue, and 46 Warren street, at Union Park; both choice residences. E. H. CUMMINGS, 134 Clark street.

TO RENT—Without board, a nicely furnished front room, with open grate, suitable for two gentlemen. Inquire at 53 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—A well furnished room for two gentlemen at 91 East Randolph street, Room 1.

TO RENT—From May 1st, store-room on first floor No. 13 South [illegible] Apply up-stairs, Room A.

TO RENT—A brick store and basement on Canal st., between Lake and Randolph, [illegible] C. A. NORTON, N. E. corner Clark and Randolph sts.

TO RENT—Or For Sale—The brick dwelling house 232 North Dearborn st. [illegible]

TO RENT—3 Rooms, up stairs, at No. 81 Green Bay st. Rent $14.00 a month in advance.

TO RENT—From May 1st, one of the best and most desirable offices on South Water st.—second floor front—with storage if desired. Apply to C. H. SWAIN, 34 South Water st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A first rate Store with basement, on Washington st., between Clark and Dearborn sts. Inquire at No. 10 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—Second floor of Store No. 71 Lake street. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—Second and third floor of store No. 22 Lake st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—From May 1st, House No. 603 Michigan avenue, [illegible] CLARK, 40 Franklin st.

TO RENT—The first floor of store 109 South Water st. Inquire of H. P. STANLY on the premises. Possession given immediately.

TO RENT—Dockage corner of Grove and Tod sts., just south of C. & F. W. R. R. bridge, South branch, [illegible] Apply at Orient House, State st. E. K. HURLBUT & CO.

TO RENT—A good two story house, nine rooms, modern conveniences. Located 148 North Dearborn. [illegible] Apply at 77 South Water st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—Rooms well arranged for a dwelling, second floor, on State street, with gas in every room. Water in kitchen. [illegible] Apply at 343 State st., up stairs.

TO RENT—Several dwelling houses on Ontario-st., between Clark and Dearborn. For particulars inquire of E. W. GRIFFIN, No. 5, Pomeroy's Building, corner South Water and Clark-sts., between hours of 9 and 11 a. m. and 3 and 5 p. m.

Amusements.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Crowded Houses, Remarkable Success.
This week an entire change of programme.
NEW ACTS! NEW FACES! NEW SONGS, &c.
MR. H. MORTIMER, the pleasing Balladist.
THE AFRICAN CURE.
Also first appearance of
Mons. DEL-WARD-HANTY,
THE WONDERFUL
THREE LEGGED MAN.
The Black Rivals.
DELEHANTY AND WARD IN THEIR UNRIVALLED CLOG EXERCISES.
ALSO THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.
Grand Matinee every Saturday Afternoon at 2½ o'clk.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
McVICKER & MYERS .... MANAGERS
Great combination of talent—engagement of Mr and Miss Couldock. M'lle Johanna Claussen each evening in one of her beautiful comediettas.
MONDAY, March 19th,
OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.
Which has met with great success wherever performed
Old Phil Stapleton .... Mr. C. W. Couldock
Marian .... Miss Eliza Couldock
To conclude with the LOAN OF A LOVER. Gertrude (with songs) M'lle Johanna Claussen.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor and Manager
MR. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements
MR. THOS. BARRY .... Stage Manager
On Monday Evening, March 19th, will be produced the great drama of the
HIDDEN HAND,
Received with such unbounded favor upon its former representation.
Will shortly be produced, after months of preparation, Shakespeare's great fairy comedy, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

VARIETIES THEATRE—
115 and 117 Dearborn street.
New performance. First time of the thrilling drama in two acts entitled JACK ROBINSON AND THE MONKEY.
The wonderful HARRY LESLIE as the MONKEY PUG.
M'LLE AUGUSTA, MILLIE FRANCIS, FATTIE STEWART, CLARA BURTON, DAN SHELBY.
And the Star company.
Scale of Prices—Parquette, 25 cts.; Reserved Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Dress Circle, 35 cts.; Private Boxes, $3 and $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cts.
Change of Time—Doors open 7¼ o'clock, commence at 8.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Fourth week of one continued success. New Faces New Acts! New Songs! &c.
BLACK RIVALS, AFRICAN CURE,
Also the celebrated
Three Legged Man, Mons. Del-Ward-Hanty.
☞ Friday, March 23d, first appearance of J. S. EDWARDS, the celebrated comedian.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURE.
FRED. DOUGLASS
WILL SPEAK ON
"RECONSTRUCTION,"
ON
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19th,
AT
Crosby's Opera House,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission Tickets, 50 cents each. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra.
The sale of Tickets and Seats will commence at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, March 16, at Crosby's Opera House.
EDWIN LEE BROWN,
Cor. Sec. Y. M. A.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.
For Five Nights Only!
COMMENCING TUESDAY, March 20th, SIGNOR
BLITZ.
[illegible]

Grand Masquerade Ball
Of the Printers of Chicago, to be held on
MONDAY, MARCH 26th,
At the BOARD OF TRADE HALL.

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—In the Real Estate office of S. H. KERFOOT & Co., 71 Dearborn street. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fine Residence Lots. [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—At a bargain. Cottage No. 137 Cottage Grove avenue, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and barn on South Halsted-st., [illegible] Apply to L. F. BAKER, 134 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A few more of those very cheap lots on the West Side. Also lots and houses and lots in all parts of the city. S. DELAMATER & CO., 99 Washington st.

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story cottage of 8 rooms with lease, 502 West Madison street. Will rent for $16 a month. Price $800. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, an improved farm in Rock River Valley of 185 acres, under a complete state of cultivation; an ample supply of timber, water and fruit. [illegible] ISAAC CLAFLIN, 93 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A new two-story building, 30x36, with a 15 horse power engine and boiler, shafting, pulleys, belts, &c., ready for operation, and leasehold of premises, [illegible] CORNELL & NORTON, northeast cor. Clark and Randolph streets.

FOR SALE—Lot 22, on Robey-st., and lots 38 and 39 on Josephine street, bet. Jackson and Van Buren, [illegible] DILLER, Room 5, Fullerton Block. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The House and Lot 493 North LaSalle street, Lot 50 by 151, good location, 10 rooms, pantry, closets. [illegible] Call or address 493 North LaSalle street.

FOR SALE—New House on Michigan avenue, south of 26th street, with full depth lot 30 feet front. A desirable residence at a reasonable price. BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and La Salle streets.

FOR SALE—Twelve valuable business lots on Michigan st., fronting south, between Pine and St. Clair sts., now for the first time offered for sale. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 123 Dearborn st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—At Kenosha, Wis., two hours ride from Chicago, a fine brick house of 10 rooms, with barn, an acre of land and plenty of fruit, in a good neighborhood. $3,500—part down. J. BOND & CO., 44 LaSalle st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A new marble front house, three story, lot 25x170 ft., on Michigan av. near 12th st., $14,000. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new frame cottage [illegible] THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A new two story [illegible]

FOR SALE—Fine residence lot [illegible] Apply to J. P. OLINGER, 41 Clark st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A first-class Cottage house of nine rooms and basement, and lot [illegible] Apply to J. H. KEELER, 97 Washington st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A New two-story frame house of 10 rooms, and lot, No. 465 Jackson street, [illegible] THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On West Washington street, between Wood and Lincoln, two new brick dwellings, [illegible] 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 118 West Washington street. The beautiful two-story gothic cottage with brick basement, [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Physicians. A fine residence in a country village about 1½ miles from Chicago, on line of railroad, will be sold cheap. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 93 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A first-class Residence, large lot, beautifully improved, brick basement, on Clark street, near Lincoln Park and Lake. C. C. MESERVY, Room 3, southeast corner Clark and South Water streets.

FOR SALE—The well known Kewanee House, located in the thriving town of Kewanee, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. [illegible] S. V. BRONSON.

FOR SALE—Administratrix Sale, Wednesday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the north door of the Court House, six lots [illegible] Illinois street, [illegible] Kinzie's Addition, and the four-story brick building situated thereon, corner of Rush and North Water sts.

FOR SALE—Wharfing property southwest corner of Washington and Market sts., has a frontage of ninety feet on both Market street and the South Branch of Chicago river, with an average depth of 150 feet, [illegible] Apply to P. B. MANCHESTER & SONS, 40 LaSalle st.

FOR SALE—A comfortable cottage on 16th street, one door west of Wabash avenue, [illegible] ENGLAND, Republican office.

FOR SALE—A desirable piece of inside business property, on Dearborn st., near Lake. [illegible] Address "A," P. O. Box 802, or inquire at 101 Washington st., No. 8, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A first-class residence with all modern improvements, on Washington st., between Michigan avenue and State st. [illegible] REES & AYRES, Room 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—Several choice lots on Michigan avenue, both north and south of 14th st., from $125 to $150 per front foot. REES & AYRES, Room 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—Lots on Washington, Sheldon and Madison sts., from $40 to $150 per front foot, by REES & AYRES, Room 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—Farms at great bargains. [illegible] HENRY A. BALDWIN, 14 South Clark street, Chicago, or G. FOX, Joliet, Ill. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story frame building, 20x45. Apply at 45 North Wells street.

FOR SALE—Real Estate—Lots in Brown's Addition, one-half mile north of new cattle yards, fronting on Halsted street, Douglas avenue, Laurel and other streets. [illegible] WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A new two story Planing Mill, suitable for planing, and sash and doors, with full set of planing machinery and shafting to drive upper story. Also, three shingle machines, with necessary apparatus, all in good running order. Will be sold low and terms made easy. Apply to HALL & FROST, 787 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
SUPERIOR
Furniture and Household Goods,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, March 20th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a large and elegant assortment of rich and medium
Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture,
Including several fine Oil Walnut Chamber Suites and Parlor Sets, together with a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
Balance of a Stock of Groceries,
Shelving, Grocery Wagon, Safe, Fixtures, Counter and Platform Scales, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, March 19th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 140 South Water street. [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FLOWERS,
JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM EUROPE.
[illegible] LOUISE respectfully informs the ladies of Chicago that she has just received from Europe a large assortment of Rich Laces, [illegible] and Fine Embroidered Laces, of the latest and most elegant styles.
She will be ready to receive calls by WEDNESDAY next, [illegible] at her rooms,
Room 19, Crosby's Opera House.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A Top Buggy or [illegible]

WANTED—Non experienced [illegible]

WANTED—A good house and lot, [illegible]

WANTED—Two young gentlemen, room mates, [illegible] No boardinghouses need apply.

WANTED—Unfurnished rooms and board for four families, between this and May 1st. Location South Side, north of Van Buren and east of State sts. Address P. O. Box 1133.

WANTED—An energetic man, with a capital of not less than $500, [illegible] Room No. 8 P. O. Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To loan, for a short time, some money on a first-class seven octave piano, or would sell at a bargain. Address P. O. Box 3753, Chicago.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, German, Scotch and colored servants. Apply at Intelligence Office No. 150 South Clark st. Mrs. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—A few boarders. Also, one room to let, with board, at 15 Adams st.

WANTED—A Portable or Stationary Steam Saw Mill from 15 to 25 horse power. [illegible] Address Box 93, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A good business man, one that understands buying country produce, can hear of a good chance to make money. Persons living in the country preferred. Enclose ten cents and address "S. C. & CO.," Box 2019, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By the first of May or 1st of April one of 5 to 8 rooms, [illegible] HOYT & FORSYTH, Real Estate Agents, Rooms 23, 24 and 25 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—2 experienced canvassers for city. None but men of good character and good address need apply at Rooms 23 and 24 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—A cheap lot, vacant, or with five to seven roomed cottage, within one block of horse cars and one to two miles from Court House. Cash down. Address, with very lowest price and description, "VACANT," Tribune office. No agents need apply.

WANTED—The Great Western Life Insurance Co. of New York desire to employ an active business agent in each county in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, to whom a salary or liberal commission will be paid. Address, with stamp, FOSTER BROTHERS, General Agents, Box 1436, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To buy or exchange for a good, young, large chestnut sorrel mare, a light lumber wagon, furniture, work harness and top buggy. S. W. SEA, 116 Adams street.

WANTED—Immediately—A good sound horse at the carriage factory 598 and 600 State-st., opposite Fruit House. Would buy a horse and dray if cheap.

WANTED—Merchants and all other parties not wishing to go to the expense of paying a book-keeper, can get their books kept accurately and at a trifling expense, by applying to JNO. WILSON & CO., Accountants, 195 South Water st. Best of city references.

WANTED—A Lady would like to hear of a good place to open a Millinery and Trimming Store. This meeting the eye of any lady that would like to go in partnership, and knowing of a good opening, address "Mrs. C. M. J.," with particulars, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A second-hand engine and boiler complete, 30 or 35-horse power. Address P. O. Box 1674.

WANTED—Good business men who have from $500 to $5,000 to invest in business themselves, to start a profitable business in the large cities throughout the Northwestern States. A rare chance will be offered, with no competition. Those who apply first, meaning business, can have choice of location. Address or call on A. R. AMBROSE, No. 86 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Something New—[illegible] will send on receipt of 50 cents, the Funniest Thing ever published. Every one should have it. Address "Occidental Publishing Co.," 48 Lombard Block, Chicago.

WANTED—$200 a Month made with Stencil Tools. Don't fail to send for a free catalogue containing full particulars. Address S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt.

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars free. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A Book-keeper. Address, with age, references, and salary expected, in applicant's own handwriting. Also two experienced copyists. "M C," P. O. Box 3763, Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately—From 5 to 10 carpenters or joiners. Also 3 or 4 plasterers. Call at 85 Adams street, between State and Clark.

WANTED—To Millers and Engineers—Wanted one Engineer and one Miller who understand their business thoroughly. References required. Address, by letter, "S & W," Box 3119, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Paper Makers—Machine Tender wanted. We want to employ a good steady machine tender. A man who understands running a cylinder machine and is of good habits, can hear of a situation by applying to NOONAN & McNAB, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Bricklayers—At the Lake Tunnel. $4.50 per day of eight hours' work. None but strictly sober men need apply. DULL & GOWAN, Contractors.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A cook, also a girl to do chamber work and look after a child. Call at 190 Rush street. Good references required.

WANTED—Two girls to go with a private family into the country for the summer. One to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work and sewing. Apply at 393 North La Salle-st.

WANTED—A dining room girl, for a first-class restaurant. Apply at Palace Hall Restaurant, 153 Dearborn st.

WANTED—A good cook, at 251 Indiana st. North Division.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—A bashful young gentleman wishes to correspond with a few young ladies with a view to matrimony. All letters answered. Address H. M. PENNY, Chicago.

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—A man with from two to three hundred dollars, to take an interest in a light manufacturing business, which pays a large profit. Inquire at Room 7, Wheeler's building, cor. South Water and Clark-sts.

WANTED—Partner—An energetic, responsible man, with good address and references, in an established Real Estate business. More or less capital required. Address P. O. Box 1533.

WANTED—Partner—An old and established Grain and General Produce Commission House, desires an active or silent partner with from $2,000 to $5,000, to meet increasing business. Address "K W," Tribune office.

WANTED—Partner—With $2,000 or over, in a bona fide manufacturing business now paying a very large profit. No medicine or liquor humbug. For further particulars address "J C R," Tribune office.

Boarding.

BOARDING—A pleasant back parlor with first-class board suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, at 8 Eldridge Court. References required.

BOARDING—With room wanted on West Side east of Morgan and south of Washington by a young man permanently located. Address, stating terms, &c., "J W T," P. O. Box 3015.

BOARDING—A large furnished room with board suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 48 North Green, West Side. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A furnished room with board, suitable for two gentlemen, at 274 Indiana street.

BOARDING—2 nicely furnished rooms, suitable for married couples, or single gentlemen, with or without board, in a private family at 115 South Halsted street.

BOARDING—Four young men can have an excellent boarding place at $5 per week, all found, by calling at 79 Adams st., near State.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can obtain a pleasant front room and bedroom with closet, by applying at 14 Third avenue.

BOARDING—One or two gentlemen desirous of a comfortable home in a private French family, with excellent board and good room. Best references required. Apply at 336 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—Good board with comfortable rooms at 276 S. Clark, at $6.50 and $7.50 per week. Day boarders also accommodated at $5.00 to $5.50 per week. JULIUS EICHOLZ.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can find board in a private family where there are no other boarders or children, near Union Park. References exchanged. Address "H," Tribune office.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms and good board in a private family, at 198 West Washington street.

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a young gentleman, a clerk on Lake street, who neither smokes or chews, and seldom boards on account of being more than half the time with his own conversation, desires board in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Must be within 15 minutes walk of the Court House. Can give any references desired. Address, stating terms and accommodations, "S H," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Wanted—Furnished rooms and board, on the West Side, by two gentlemen. Would pay for first-class accommodations. Address "L Y D," care of Tribune office.

BOARDING—Wanted—With furnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife. Also for two single gentlemen. Address "P. H." this office.

BOARDING—Wanted—Two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, on the South Side. Address "A M," Tribune Office, for further particulars.

Strayed.

STRAYED—Strayed from the subscribers, on Friday afternoon last, a bay horse with bridle and halter. Any person returning him to us will be suitably rewarded. BALDWIN & CO., North Pier, or 1202 st., between Michigan and Wabash avenues.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
RETAIL GROCERS AND OTHERS.
We have for sale a lot of very choice WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR for family use. Try it. SANDWILLSON & CO., 104 South Water street.

ANDREW BROWN
Wholesale Provision Dealer and Curer of Extra Sugar Cured Hams,
59 RIVER STREET,
Northwest cor. Water and River-sts., Chicago.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The [illegible] the Western avenue, West city limits, [illegible] streets.

FOR SALE—I offer for sale a pair of jet black well matched sound, fine steppers, only five years [illegible] Can be seen at Burnap's stable, [illegible] J. C. DARNELL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A [illegible] Wilder's Safe and a Gold [illegible] (P. S. Barrett) Watch. [illegible] southwest corner Randolph and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good harness and wagon. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grocery, Fixtures all complete. [illegible] Polk and Clinton sts.

FOR SALE—A first class [illegible] Gallery, situated on [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—100 choice Cranberries, by [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease, furniture and good will of a brick boarding house, [illegible] between Polk and Harrison-sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock, lease and fixtures, with horse and wagon, of a Provision and Feed Store, 393 Kinzie st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cigar Stand and fixtures. Neat and tastefully fitted up. Apply at 327½ South Clark st.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine, 16, 17 and 18-horse second-hand, thoroughly rebuilt at No. 39 Griswold st. [illegible] Southern and Rock Island [illegible] COOLEY & BRO.

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of a boarding house, [illegible] NOCQUET, 303 South Clark st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—One fifteen horse portable engine, made by P. W. Gates, [illegible] A. F. CROSKEY & CO., 90 West [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Restaurant, West Lake st., No. 34. [illegible] price.

FOR SALE—Any party [illegible] good top buggy for sale cheap, [illegible] by applying to C. H. SWAIN, 34 [illegible] street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—The Stock and fixtures of a well established grocery, in a good location and doing a good business in one of the best towns in Iowa. Address P. O. Box [illegible] port, Iowa.

FOR SALE—One [illegible]

FOR SALE—At New York prices, from stock on hand and to arrive, [illegible] manufactured at the Brooklyn Chemical Works. [illegible] H. BISHOPRICK & CO., 147 [illegible] Chicago, March 15, 1866.

FOR SALE—Shop and lease. Lot on School-st. near Canal st. [illegible] A. SALISBURY'S Real Estate office, corner [illegible] and Randolph sts.

FOR SALE—Having determined to consolidate our business at [illegible] for sale our lease and fixtures of 49 and 51 [illegible] avenue. [illegible] further particulars apply to WM. E. [illegible]

FOR SALE—The fixtures and lease for a bakery and confectionery, [illegible] Lake street. Inquire at 377 West Randolph [illegible]

FOR SALE—Dental Office, fixtures, located in a pleasant village of 2,000 inhabitants, [illegible] WHITE'S Dental Depot, 106 and 108 [illegible]

FOR SALE—The fast Yacht "Paroket." [illegible] Apply at the Gage House.

FOR SALE—A general [illegible] stock and store, [illegible] For particulars address R. J. SLATE, [illegible] 2212, or call at 243 South Water [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or trade, [illegible] eight thousand dollars worth of [illegible] Library, Chamber, Dining-room [illegible] Piano Forte, English and Brussels Carpets, [illegible] Glass and stand, [illegible] Gas Fixtures, China and Glassware, [illegible] Silverware, the French Clock; [illegible] Horse and Buggy, [illegible] which I wish to trade for a nice [illegible] house and lot in a good location. [illegible] will please address P. O. Drawer [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable Engines [illegible] RICHARDS' Iron Works, [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—I have [illegible] Coldwater, Mich. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the [illegible]

FOR SALE—200,000 [illegible] Orange Plants, [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will the lady [illegible] Drawer 6199.

PERSONAL—[illegible] WALKER, Box 2295, Chicago.